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# Ban on Export of Scrap Hits Only Top Grade; Nazis Veil Attack Plan

## The World's Day—At a Glance

July 31, 1940

### In New England: Warning on Regimentation

**Aggressor nations** may still import large quantities of scrap metals from the United States, despite the licensing system proclaimed by President Roosevelt on July 25 and effective at midnight tonight, Boston shipping men said today. They pointed out that customs regulations issued today under the licensing proclamation apply only to No. 1 grade of scrap metals (the best grade) and to aviation fuels or materials from which such fuels might be made. [Details: Page 9.]

**Prof. William Sutcliffe**, of Boston University, warned a forum at the Boston University Summer School against regimentation in the name of national defense. [Details: Page 9.]

**The Federal Bureau of Investigation's** anti-sabotage activities in New England were strengthened by the opening of new office in New Haven and the pledged support of Massachusetts police heads. [Details: Page 9.]

**Four child guests** from London arrived in Brookline, Mass., at the home of their maternal grandmother, Mrs. Lallie Lee Kennedy. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

### War Summary: Nazis Veil Plans for Attack

**Attack rumors** and counter-rumors seemingly preparatory to some attack upon Britain are building up an air of mystery as to Germany's intentions. While the Swiss report that Italians are being transported to points in France and stationed alongside the Germans, Virginio Gayda, Signor Mussolini's mouthpiece, declared that a lightning attack was not to be expected, but rather a wearing-down process. [Details: Page 5.]

**Suspended communications**, postal, telegraph, and telephone, between German-occupied and unoccupied France set new speculations going as to Germany's possible plans.

**Air raids** continued in less intensive form, the Germans charging the British with bombing the undefended university City of Heidelberg.

**Portugal** sent an infantry battalion of about 1,000 men to Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, to strengthen the garrison at that East African Colony.

**English children** bound for temporary homes in Canada and the United States were among the 1,000 passengers on an unnamed liner docking at an unnamed Canadian port. It is the third British liner to arrive this week.

**French officials**, to be tried by the Vichy Government for responsibility in the war, will face maximum penalties of life imprisonment. It was announced that the new tribunal which will hear the cases will permit no appeal except the clemency of Premier Marshal Pétain.

### Diplomatic Front: Baltic Envoys at Moscow

**In Moscow** delegates from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania arrived for the session of the Russian Parliament which is to "grant" the admission of the three Baltic states into the Soviet Union.

**Bessarabian** delegates and representatives of Northern Bucovina are also in Moscow for the Supreme Soviet session as representatives of the territory which Russia seized from Rumania.

**Rumanian Generals** were reported by the German radio to be facing trial in Moldavia for malfeasance in office during the evacuation of Bessarabia under the Soviet ultimatum.

**Russian** factory executives are to go on trial in Moscow shortly for inefficiency in the production of bread, toys, clocks, shoes, and books.

**In Spain**, Gen. Francisco Franco met with his Cabinet and called a second meeting for today presumably to deal with the new British "total" blockade.

### In Washington: More Asked for Defense

**The House Appropriations Committee** recommended today the spending of nearly $5,000,000,000 more to start a "two-ocean" navy and equip an army which might number 2,000,000 men on combat status. The huge expenditure—exactly $4,963,151,957—would bring the session's appropriations and contract authorizations for the Army and Navy to the record-breaking total of $10,040,225,543.

**Congress'** bill to appropriate $25,000,000 for increased TVA generation of electricity for national defense has been sent to the President for signature.

**Of 13,052** nominations which President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate this year, 12,822 have been confirmed, 218 remain unconfirmed, nine have been rejected, and three withdrawn.

**AAA expenditures**, including subsidies to farmers for crop control, totaled $908,468,872 during the fiscal year ended June 30. Texas led all States, receiving $99,440,488 in payments and expenses; Iowa was second with $61,464,852, and Illinois third with $42,844,046.

**Nomination** of Fred H. Brown to the Tariff Commission was approved by the Senate Finance Committee. He recently resigned as United States Comptroller-General, and had been a Republican Senator from New Hampshire.

**Representative Lindsay Warren** (D) of North Carolina will be appointed Comptroller General, the nomination going to the Senate tomorrow, declared Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary.

### Chile's Week-Long Cabinet Crisis Ends

**Santiago, Chile** (AP)—Chile's week-long Cabinet crisis, arising from resignations of its six Radical Party members, was ended today when President Cerda rejected four resignations and named two new ministers.

### In Far East: Britain Demands 'Spy' Releases

**Britain** has demanded release of all of its citizens seized by Japan in anti-espionage raids, authorized sources told the Associated Press.

**Two more Britishers** were reported arrested at unnamed points by the Japanese, who already had detained approximately a dozen, including a former consular official and newspaper man.

**Japan** extended the anti-espionage drive to North China, ordering British and Chinese officers of the Salvation Army at Peiping and Tientsin to explain their activities. None of these officials, however, were believed to have been arrested.

**Japan's Embassy** in Washington meanwhile denied that the Chinese Government at Chungking had rejected Japanese peace overtures. It was impossible, the Embassy said, because no peace offers had been made by Japan, nor are any pending.

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## Food Crisis Seen

BEIRUT, Syria, July 31 (AP)—French authorities in Syria were reported July 29 to be facing a serious economic crisis, with food and other vital supplies on hand estimated to be sufficient for not more than four months.

Although communications have been re-established to France, Germany and Italy, little hope is seen for Syria to benefit in obtaining or trading goods because of the almost complete closure of trade routes.

# Training Bill Is Amended To Restrict Range

**Only those between 21 and 31 are included under the terms of revised measure.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31 — The Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military training bill was amended today by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to require registration only of men from 21 to 31 years old instead of those between 18 and 64.

At the same time the House Appropriations Committee recommended for passage the President's second supplemental defense appropriation bill totaling $4,848,171,957, which would provide the money necessary to equip the Army for mechanized warfare and would permit the Navy to begin construction on some of the ships authorized in its 70 per cent expansion program.

A third group, the House Military Committee, in the meantime was hearing Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson testify in regard to the Burke-Wadsworth bill that voluntary enlisting had failed and that compulsory training is the only means to meet current threats to national safety. A "prudent trustee" of the Nation's defenses, he said, must realize that Great Britain might be conquered and that Japan was in sympathy with Germany and Italy. The War Department, he said, had indorsed the bill and the Budget Bureau passed it.

### Bill Debated

Debate on the measure began after yesterday's action in which the Senate Military Affairs Committee approved legislation authorizing President Roosevelt immediately to call out the National Guard for a year's training. The bill was reported to the Senate after Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, told the committee that the exigencies of national defense demanded immediate action.

At the same time, President Roosevelt intimated at his press conference that he opposed all measures advocating voluntary military training for American youth, saying that America's rearmament would be useless without men to man the machines. His statement was interpreted as favoring the current Burke-Wadsworth Compulsory Military Training Bill.

General Marshall also told the committee that as soon as Congress grants President Roosevelt his National Guard authority the Army will call out 55,000 of the 242,000 National Guardsmen and officers in the nation. These men are expected to aid the Army in training later compulsory enrollees.

### New Dam Authorized

Yesterday's speedy action by Congress also saw both the Senate and House pass a bill appropriating $25,000,000 with which to begin work on a new dam and power plant in the Tennessee Valley Authority area. The dam, whose final cost is expected to be around $66,000,000, will provide the power for the production of the additional stocks of aluminum required by the American aviation industry.

The measure had the backing of National Defense Commission chiefs Edward R. Stettinius and William S. Knudsen, who warned that the expansion of American aerial strength might be seriously handicapped by a shortage of aluminum. The dam will be known as the Cherokee Dam and will be built on the Holston River, a tributary of the Tennessee.

This conference follows a long one held yesterday by Mr. Knudsen, chief of the Defense Commission's Production Division, with leading aircraft manufacturers, on the question of what provisions the Government will make for the writing-off of the costs involved in expanding plants for national defense work. The Government is said to be planning to permit manufacturers to write-off such costs in five years, thereby both limiting their obligations and reducing their taxable profits.

## *France Changes Envoys*

By a Staff Artist

**Gaston Henry-Haye** — **Count de Saint-Quentin**

**Senator Henry-Haye, Mayor of Versailles, has been appointed by the Pétain Government as the new French Ambassador to the United States, replacing Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, who is being transferred to other diplomatic work.**

**Friend of United States named Ambassador from France: Page 2.**

# Some Reservations Mark United Front of Americas

**By Roland Hall Sharp**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HAVANA, July 31—A united front of 21 American Republics against political and economic dangers from other continents was presented formally today following adjournment yesterday of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers which adopted a three-point program which United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull indorsed with deep satisfaction despite last-minute reservations by eight Nations.

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela made reservations to their signatures, specifying that their Governments must ratify the agreements before participation. Mexico, Bolivia, and Peru made minor reservations.

The program centered around the "Act of Havana," setting up machinery to bolster the defense of the Western Hemisphere; also included were declarations of inter - American co-operation against "fifth columnists," and against economic domination by nondemocratic Nations.

### Await Ratification

All delegations signed the Act, and delegates who are now returning home are taking with them for ratification the "Havana Convention" which will make permanent the Act's policy to allow immediate American administration of any foreign possession in the Americas which may be threatened by a non-American Nation. The Act and the Convention, which becomes effective if ratified by two-thirds of the Republics, also recognize the right of any Republic to act singly or jointly in emergency situations — each Nation adopting in effect the Monroe Doctrine.

The United States emerges from the Havana consultations in the position of a big brother with the Latin Americas in the cheering section, but they wonder if he is hitting the ball hard enough in a game where Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Japan are pitching with all their might.

### Hull's Statement

Mr. Hull, in his final statement released yesterday, spoke for the aroused Americans who see the dangers of defeat for the democratic way of life, but shrink from meeting the military aggressors with their own weapons.

Several Latin Americans frankly spoke of their inner anxiety after the formal sessions ended. Here is a typical comment by one high authority representing one of the larger countries:

"It is all very well for us to meet here and strengthen our continental solidarity, as we have done, with measures of unprecedented scope. But every problem before us arose in Europe, not in the Americas. Unless Europe and the world are made safe for the survival of the liberal American principles in Government and trade, Havana may prove to have done much, but not enough."

This feeling of possible insufficiency was expressed by others regarding the economic measures. The short term outlook is entirely acceptable to Latin America provided the United States is willing to exchange dollar credits for surplus commodities now lying unsold in warehouses. Cuba wants to sell sugar, Argentina wheat and meat, Brazil and Peru cotton and so on.

On the long ledger, Latin America asks whether the United States can maintain its economic position unless the world is kept from falling under the dominance of hostile powers. One delegate graphically foresaw the present rich United States reduced over a period of time until it would be "as poor as Bolivia."

Behind this evident and intended exaggeration lies Havana's most searching question: Whether a great world power like the United States can maintain its position, prestige, or even standard of living, when confronted by vigorous enemies, unless the threat is met with equal vigor.

### Price of Neglect

France has already paid the price of neglect. Britain is giving in to Japan in the Orient in order to concentrate on home defense. Latin Americans are not missing the point that those great powers now on the defensive, as well as many smaller nations already subjugated, are, or were, democracies.

An ardent Latin-American admirer of the United States, standing in the sun-splotched circular balcony of the Cuban House of Representatives, suddenly exclaimed:

"The United States is the sole remaining bulwark of democracy. But the United States is steadily losing prestige in Latin America through its unwillingness to fight for the preservation of the kind of world where democracy is pos-

*Continued on Page 16, Column 4*

# Bolt to Willkie By Democrats Deeply Rooted

**Dissatisfaction with New Deal policies covers wide range; third term adds fuel to fire.**

**By J. Roscoe Drummond**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 31—Exactly why are so many distinguished Democrats who were early and earnest supporters of President Roosevelt quitting the New Deal and supporting the Presidential candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie?

The answer to this crucial question is becoming increasingly clear here from the varied statements by the leading Democratic recruits to the Willkie cause. With the accession today of Alfred E. Smith, 1928 Democratic Presidential candidate, and Judge Samuel Seabury to the side of the Republican nominee, it is apparent that the split in Democratic ranks is springing not from one issue but from the whole range of New Deal policies.

Analysis of the telegrams which Mr. Willkie has received lately from Democrats who voted for the President in 1932 and 1936, from Democrats who served the New Deal in the first term or the second, from Democrats who have voted their party ticket throughout their lifetime, shows them assigning seven major reasons for opposing the Administration they once supported.

### Principal Reasons

They are:

1. The menace of third term to the free functioning of American democracy. This factor is advanced more frequently than others and is especially emphasized by Lewis W. Douglas and John W. Hanes, both of whom were officials of the New Deal and at one time highly praised by Mr. Roosevelt.

2. Continuous centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Government and continuous centralization of the Federal Government in the hands of the President himself, both impelling the nation toward totalitarianism.

3. The close association of the most notorious city and State political machines with the New Deal and the dependence of the President upon their support for his third term renomination. This view is particularly stressed again today by Judge Seabury, whom Mr. Willkie characterized as the father of the movement to clean out corrupt machine politics during the past 10 years.

4. Loose financial policies which have left the country with a dangerously unbalanced budget and uncontrolled spending which has not accomplished any of its objectives, since there remain 10,000,000 unemployed and a farm depression still unsolved.

5. The whole philosophy of scarcity economics which limit

*Continued on Page 16, Column 1*

# Britain Clamps 'Total Blockade' Upon All Europe

**Axis powers' survey of vital materials of warfare reveals little shortage.**

**Exportation of aviation gasoline is barred to all nations outside Western Hemisphere**

**By Saville R. Davis**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, July 31—The Axis now confronts Britain's continental blockade. The Rome-Berlin answer is the attempt to develop a vast economic continental bloc.

From the copper lodes of southernmost Spain to Sweden's northernmost iron mines, the resources of Europe are being tabulated, mobilized and put to work under single, centralized economic command.

The object is not only a national socialism, but a continental socialism. Its whole strength will be used, regardless of disorganization in the occupied countries, to aid the Axis war. Later on, the Axis powers, which of course are talking in term of victory, say their economic reforms would spread the benefits of "total" economic organization.

Consequently, it is necessary to reappraise the entire question of how effective the British blockade can be, in the light of the Axis technical control of Europe. An independent survey undertaken here while Axis experts are quietly laboring over the ambitious project shows that many serious problems remain unsolved by the Rome-Berlin combination.

### Russia a Problem

In particular, the readiness of Russia to continue supplying Manganese and oil and to leave the Rumanian oil fields to the Axis must be counted as uncertain.

Nevertheless, it is evident the Axis' economic position is substantially stronger than it was on May 10.

Following are the salient facts: Among strategic war materials, it is generally conceded the chief weaknesses of the Axis at the outset of the war were iron, alloys, and other metals, petroleum, coal in the case of Italy, and rubber. An analysis by Italian economists, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the American Foreign Policy Association are agreed on this point.

Iron is no longer a serious problem. Germany in 1938 imported approximately 22,000,000 tons with its industry practically on a wartime basis. Nine million tons came from Sweden which still can be counted on for at least as much more. The remaining 13,000,000 tons came chiefly from France which produced 13,300,000 tons in 1938 and Spain which produced 1,200,000 tons.

Italy's modest iron and steel industry is less than one tenth as large. Domestic ore supplied ap-

*Continued on Page 4, Column 6*

**WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Administration today banned exports of aviation gasoline to all nations except those of the Western Hemisphere. American-owned aviation firms operating outside the Hemisphere, however, will be able to get the fuel.**

**Hardest hit by the ban is Japan, which had depended upon this fuel for its bombers over China. Col. R. L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, had requested the President's action as a national defense measure.**

**By J. Emlyn Williams**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 31—Britain today has begun a "total blockade" of the continent of Europe.

Under the new scheme, ships bound for the continent will be subject to seizure by the British Navy unless they can produce a British-approved certificate of clearance for their entire cargoes.

At the same time both Spain and Portugal will be "limited" by Britain so that they will receive supplies only for their own use and not in sufficient quantity for re-export to Germany or Italy.

Similar limits, based on domestic needs, will be enforced on shipments to other continental neutrals.

### Not Neutral Blockade

Britain has taken pains to emphasize to all governments concerned—except the French Government at Vichy—that the move is not a blockade of neutral countries. However, British port facilities will not be open to ships without navicerts—commercial passports for goods which are obtainable from British consuls at ports of loading. Moreover, ships themselves must be covered by navicerts as well as their cargoes or they otherwise will be liable to seizure as prizes of war.

The consequence of this new action will be that the British Navy, which hitherto has had to watch for blockade runners along thousands of miles of coast line, now will be more free to concentrate more ships upon urgent defense work since, in the future, contraband control will be exercised in embarkation ports and not on the high seas.

The Atlantic Ocean and the seas around Europe are the main areas concerned for, although the Pacific Ocean is theoretically a large and dangerous exposed stretch of water, past experience has shown that Vladivostok, Siberia, is the only Pacific port through which Germany has been getting any appreciable amount of contraband.

The order-in-council, giving effect to the new policy which was announced July 29 in the House of Commons by Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, was issued today. Technically the order becomes effective at midnight over an area from the Arctic Ocean to North Africa.

### Pressure on Aliens

In the future non-British shipping companies will have to agree always to employ navicerts in order to enjoy services such as coaling, drydock, and insurance facilities at Britain's world-wide ports.

Ships of offending lines entering British ports may find difficulty even in getting water.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare said the new system would eliminate control bases such as were established for examination of suspected contraband at the start of the war.

The United States, it is understood here, will not take exception to these new measures since it has indicated approval of the navicert system and the American system of exports control at the source lines up with the new British policy.

One immediate result of the new system has been that no navicerts for further oil imports into Spain will be issued, since imports for the past six months have far exceeded home consumption and the British believe oil has been finding its way into Germany. A special official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare is proceeding to Spain to check on that country's stocks of oil and mineral ores in order that the British Government may decide on future action.

There is some concern lest Spain be tempted to make an attempt to secure the return of Gibraltar, an act which Germany would enthusiastically approve, since Gibraltar and the Suez Canal are the two pivotal points of the whole blockade system.

Reactions of other neutrals may to a large extent be governed by the success of the British in presenting the clear military necessity for the action as a vital method of conducting the war.

# *If The Maginot Line Could Speak:*

**By Joseph C. Harsch**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, July 31—The reason German armies marched through the Netherlands and Belgium is clear when one has seen the Maginot Line. As a military defense system it has some weaknesses which stand out in retrospect. But after spending three days traveling 700 miles over the length and breadth of the line I am satisfied that the Low Countries owe their misfortune to the strength of the main French defense system.

The actual breaching of the line in the final days of the battle for France was primarily a gesture of prestige for German World War veterans as compensation for the defeat they suffered in 1918. And what defense there was by the French garrison was equally a gesture, since by the time the attack came the German armies behind them had nearly reached Switzerland, their covering combat troops were fighting in the rear, and the war was virtually over.

There is little evidence of fighting in the Maginot area. For the most part the concrete works stand unscratched, new partly finished ones are guarded by idle concrete mixers, the countryside shows only unused trenches, miles of barbed wire and steel tank obstacles.

### Why Line Failed

Where the German attack came through at Brisach, the French bunkers were heavily damaged by frontal artillery fire. Farther back in the main defense areas some others have been put out of action by fire from the rear. But mostly it is a story of a military concept which failed because it was based on a defensive political concept which never contemplated the German advance around the flank through the Netherlands and Belgium.

The attack did show up some weaknesses. The steel turrets stand out sharply on the horizon and advertise the presence of underground works. German 88-millimeter antiaircraft shells were able to pierce these turrets and also, like a spike being driven by swift hammer blows, to eat holes through the concrete walls. The high muzzle velocity of these guns made them more useful for this purpose than heavy artillery which strikes a harder blow but fails to penetrate.

The Maginot Line proves to be a three-zone defense system. The first zone consists of small concrete outposts directly on the bank of the river mounting only machine guns, and supported about a mile in the rear by larger concrete works mounting machine guns and 37-millimeter antitank guns covering the roads back from the river.

The second zone on higher ground farther in the rear is the main defensive line where the underground connecting tunnels, barracks, magazines, and machinery so publicized before the war are located.

In one such works we saw there were three casemates, each mounting three turrets. Of the nine turrets two were revolving and the other seven fixed, thus only two were available for use against an attack from the rear. These main works of the line mounted light and heavy machine guns, antitank guns, and occasionally 75 millimeter guns, but these last were the largest guns which were actually used inside the big works of the line.

Well behind this fighting line was the heavy artillery zone where surface was used to conceal the gun emplacements but no heavy defense works. The second zone was expected to hold the attacks.

### Vulnerable From Rear

The line was over publicized before the war. The number of underground works for railways was very few and none of the main forts mounted heavy artillery. They were vulnerable from the rear where the concrete was only a yard and a half thick instead of three as in front and where only a few movable turrets could be brought to bear.

But it was a powerful line. The French mechanics who still tend the engines deep underground do so with a wistful tenderness. They had faith in their line which was unshaken because it was broken in the last days of the war. It never had a chance to prove what it was intended to do. Its heavy forts were only the anchors of a line to be defended by surface combat. That army had gone to the rear before the attacks came, and the attacks poured around the anchors like water around boulders in a stream.

## Belgium and Reich Agree on Refugees

*By the Associated Press*

Vichy, July 31

The French national radio announced that repatriation of Belgian refugees now in the unoccupied zone would begin tomorrow following an agreement between the Belgian and German Governments.

The radiocaster said also that certain categories of French refugees whose homes are in the occupied zones south of the Somme and Oise Rivers, east of the English Channel and Atlantic seaboard and west of Dole, now may return to their homes, although this movement would be restricted "by lack of railroad and road traffic."

# *Brother-Sister Study Flying, Husband-Wife Seek Licenses*

PORTLAND, Maine, July 31 (AP)—A sister and brother combination—the girl a chain store clerk and the boy a hotel cook—have begun studies for aviators' wings here.

Miss Shirley Nickerson and Richard Nickerson have been accepted as qualified competitors in the federal civil aeronautics summer ground school of the civilian pilot training course.

Miss Nickerson has stiff opposition, for there is one woman's scholarship available and 18 girls competing for it. She considers her chances "good," but says "whether I get into the air or not, I will have picked up plenty of important knowledge about the business."

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31 (AP)—Worcester thinks it can beat Portland, Maine's, brother-sister CAA-flying combination.

Already taking flight instruction in Worcester's summer quota of 45 collegiate free-fliers, are a Shrewsbury, Mass., husband and wife—Edward W. Kinsley Jr., broker's clerk, and Mrs. Nancy Hickey Kinsley, housewife. They've been married three years.

# U. S. Bars Air Fuel Exports; Japan to Be Hardest Hit

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31—President Roosevelt today formally banned the export of American aviation gasoline to any point outside the Western Hemisphere, thus implementing his action of last week in placing scrap iron and oil among the list of essential national defense commodities subject to export license control.

Although the ban on aviation gasoline will strike Britain as well as Japan, it is believed here that it will have a more serious effect on the latter country since Britain has extensive refineries in which to refine the cruder types of gasoline. Japan, on the other hand, has been a heavy buyer of American aviation gasoline, although her purchases of this commodity have fallen heavily during 1940 in what is interpreted here as an effort to conserve foreign exchange.

President Roosevelt has pointed out on several occasions that the United States must conserve its aviation gasoline for its own defense purposes. Observers here point out that the action will relieve this nation of part of the responsibility for the bombing of Chinese civilians, although it is still possible for Japan, if she obtains crude oil under the export license system, to refine it into aviation gasoline.

The only exception included in the President's action, taken under the power conferred upon him for the protection of vital national resources, was the provision that aviation gasoline will be supplied to meet the needs of American-owned aviation companies outside the Western Hemisphere.

Europe had imported 1,076,238 barrels of the 1,164,343 barrels of aviation gasoline which the United States sold throughout the world in the first half of this year. At one time, Russia and Japan were leading customers for this business, but they have been under a moral embargo instituted by the U. S State Department last year.

In the first six months of this year, principal shipments were 513,513 barrels to France, 504,196 to the United Kingdom, 32,470 to Sweden, 7,890 to Finland, 6,867 to Norway, 6,857 to the Netherlands, 3,275 to the Azores, 2,727 to Portugal, and 898 to Spain. Italy and Germany have received none this year, according to Commerce Department records, although there is a possibility some has reached the Axis powers through transshipments.

# New Military Agency of U. S. Covers Nation's Field Forces

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 31 (AP)—The Army's newly-created General Headquarters will use air speed to shrink the great distances separating the Nation's continental field forces.

"I'll have my office in an airplane most of the time," Brig. Gen. Lesley J. McNair said yesterday.

The officer, who relinquishes direction of the command general staff school here to take charge of the newly-formed military agency, said there was a "very clear-cut need" for its unprecedented peacetime creation.

"It is a wise, timely and very necessary step," he said.

By recreating a General Headquarters such as that which directed World War field operations, but now to be concerned only with training, the War Department "does not contemplate the organization of field forces as though we were going to war," General McNair asserted.

"But," he added, "we are in the process of organizing a great many troops units, and they are increasing all the while, so it is only logical that we begin to organize a General Headquarters as well as other elements of our field forces."

General McNair outlined the present purposes as these:

(1) "To develop and state training needs, objectives and methods;

(2) "The inspection of troop movements all over the United States—but not the overseas departments—with the idea of following up their progress in training;

(3) "The co-ordination of our forces to secure a common standard of performance so that the various pieces of the army will fit together and work as a single team."

General McNair's job essentially will be to condition the American Army for fighting along standardized lines. "We can issue orders, but they must be followed up and checked to see that they are executed in the same manner. This is a difficulty in our army."

An immediate task of the General Headquarters, the supreme command post of all the field forces, will be to inspect all maneuvers next month by the four armies of the military establishment "in the role of an observer with a view of taking stock of our troops." The maneuvers are to be held at Camp Ripley, Minn., Camp Lewis on the Pacific Coast, Camp McCoy, Wis., Plattsburg, N. Y., and in western Louisiana.


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## McNary's Date

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Charles L. McNary will be notified of his nomination as Republican Vice-Presidential candidate on Aug. 27 instead of Aug. 28, he said today, to avoid conflict with a special function on the latter date at the Oregon State Fair at Salem.


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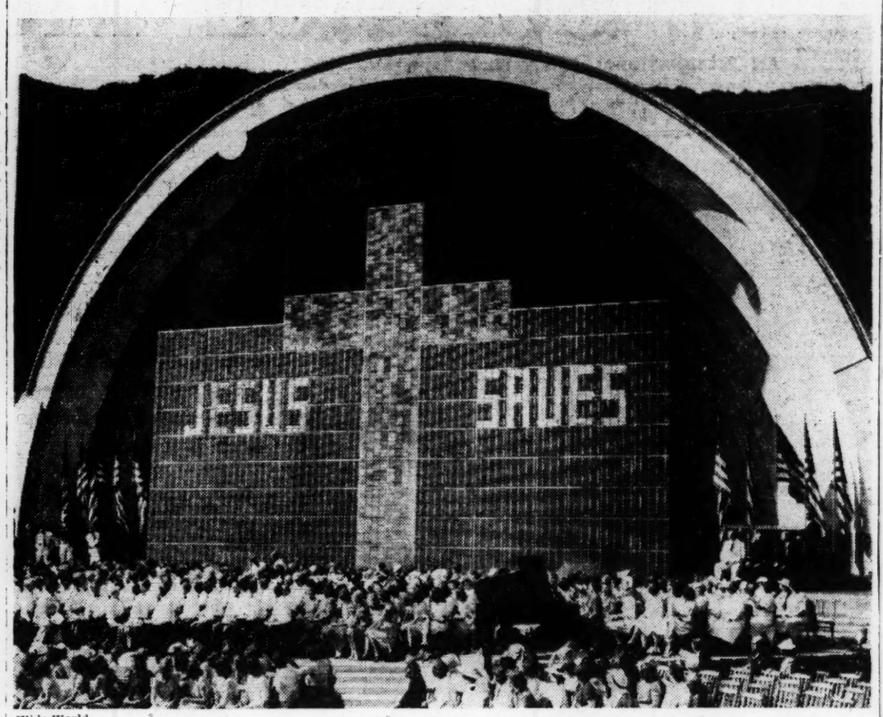


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# Asks Grants To States To Aid Migrants

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 30—State and municipal officials and relief and sent testimony before the Special Committee of House of Representatives investigating the interstate migration of destitute citizens at the Federal Court Building here today, laying bare the many facets of the problem of migration.

Among those appearing were New York State Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, member of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation; Frank Goodhue, Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare, State of Massachusetts; Clayton S. Squires, State Aid Director, of Hartford, Conn.; a jobless negro commercial photographer who migrated from Chicago to New York, an unemployed salesman with six children who came from Albama to Connecticut and later to New York City; a farmer-employer of migratory workers, and a migratory worker from Philadelphia who now works on a New Jersey farm.

Mr. Wadsworth urged that the committee consider establishment of some form of grant-in-aid to States to alleviate destitution among migratory workers.

"By means of this," he continued, "States would be relieved of an undue financial burden, which in our opinion rightfully belongs to the Federal Government and which when in operation would lead to the establishment of more uniform practices. I feel sure this would tend to protect the rights of the individual in terms of his legal and social status. This is a national question and the longer the States individually are expected to handle it, the more complicated and costly it will become, the more the rights of individuals will be jeopardized and the more dangerous becomes the national situation."

**Wants Safeguards**

Mr. Wadsworth warned, however, that should a grant-in-aid system of relief for migrants be adopted, the individual states should be safeguardsd against encroachments by the federal government on their administrative prerogatives. He recommended that the Federal Government should bear 75 per cent and the states 25 per cent of the costs of such a program.

Mr. Goodhue said there was no serious problem of migration in Massachusetts, but voiced the opinion that the Federal Government should co-operate in the solution of the problem of migration in as much as it was an interstate condition.

"I would even recommend co-operation of the Federal Government through amendment to the Social Security Law to include federal grants to states in connection with general relief," he continued. "Such action together with necessary changes in the state laws would, in my opinion, tend to prevent or cause to be unnecessary the amount of migration which is now evident. Migration will continue to be a large problem in many sections of the country unless there is provision in every state for the granting of some form of public assistance regardless of their legal settlement status or the period of time in which they have been a resident of the state."

**Family Earned $400**

Joe Lapolla, of Philadelphia, an unemployed street cleaner, told the Committee that three members of his family and he had worked on a farm as migratory farm laborers last Summer, earning in a period of four months a total of $400 picking green beans, living in mean shacks and being compelled to buy food out of their income.


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# Friend of U. S. Is Named Ambassador From France

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31—Senator Gaston Henry-Haye, Mayor of Versailles and known as a warm friend of the United States, has been accepted by this country as the new French Ambassador to succeed Count René Doynel de Saint Quentin, who is being transferred to other diplomatic activity.

It is believed that M. Henry-Haye's appointment was prompted by a strong desire on the part of the Pétain-Laval Government in France to preserve and strengthen traditional Franco - American friendship at a time when that country's fortunes are at such a low ebb.

The new Ambassador made wide contacts in this country during the World War when he served as a member of a mission teaching trench warfare to American soldiers. It is understood that he has long sought the Ambassadorship to the United States. It is held that his task will include not only his regular duties as an Ambassador but also the special duty of convincing this Government that the Pétain-Laval regime in France is fascistic only to the extent necessary to effect a modus vivendi with Germany and Italy.

One of the knottiest questions in Franco-American relationships is the disposition of the "frozen" credits, estimated at nearly $2,000,000,000, held by France here Without actually saying so, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has made it clear that the United States does not intend to release these funds if there is any chance of their directly or indirectly benefiting Germany.

It is presumed that M. Henry-Haye will also give special attention to the question of sending American food to France in the event that the latter's food supplies are not sufficient. In this regard, his task would be to convince the United States that such food would not benefit Germany.

According to unofficial word at the State Department, this Government's acceptance of M. Henry-Haye does not constitute a formal recognition of the Pétain-Laval Government. This question of the rightful Government of France is being given careful study here.

# U. S. Registration of Aliens Begins Aug. 27 in Post Offices

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31—Between Aug 27 and Dec. 26, 1940, the 3,500,000 aliens in the United States must go to any one of 7,300 post offices and be registered and fingerprinted in accordance with the Alien Registration Act of 1940

Detailed plans for the registration were announced here today by Earl G. Harrison, former Philadelphia lawyer, now Director of Alien Registration in the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

As did President Roosevelt when he signed the Alien Registration Act, Mr. Harrison denied that enforcement of the Act will entail any "witch hunt."

"Most of the 3,500,000 people in this country subject to this act are law-abiding, peaceful people," Mr. Harrison declared. "For their sakes we want to carry out the intent of Congress as painlessly and with as little inconvenience as possible."

Mr. Harrison urged all aliens, including those who have taken out their first papers, to call at their post office after Aug. 15 and ask for a registration blank to be taken home and studied.

**Query on Activities**

The blank contains 15 questions, including: "I am, or have within the past five years, or intend to be engaged in the following activities": and "within the past five years I have been affiliated with or active in, organizations devoted in whole or in part to influencing or furthering the political activities, public relations, or public policy of a foreign government."

For willful failure to register or falsification of replies, the penalty is $1,000 fine or six months in jail.

Aliens will be registered at all first and second class post offices and at all county seat post offices, of which there are a total of approximately 7,300 in the country. Forms will be translated into six languages.

Aliens found to be illegally in this country will be liable to deportation, though Immigration Service officials admit that deportation to many countries is physically impossible at this time. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will have access to the fingerprint cards assembled, adding an alien file to the criminal and civilian files is now maintains.

All aliens over 14 will be required to answer the 15 questions at the time of registration. The parent or guardian of each alien under 14 will be required to answer nine questions in his behalf. As soon as aliens reach their 14th birthday, they must register in person and be fingerprinted.

**Routine Questions**

Most of the 15 questions are routine, covering names, ages, physical description, places and dates of arrival in this country, employment and present citizenship status. One question asks for full information on any past criminal record, except minor traffic violations.

All those who register are required to notify the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in Washington, D. C., of any change of residence address. This must be done within five days There is a penalty for failure to comply with this provision of the Act.

"The registration," insisted Mr Harrison, "does not carry with it any stigma or implication of hostility towards those who, while they may not be citizens, are loyal to this country and its institutions. Most of the aliens in this country are people who came here because they believed and had faith in the principles of American democracy, and they are entitled to and must receive full protection of law."

# Census Totals Alter Rating Of Big Cities

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — Census counters scrambled population standings of America's big cities today to create a "25-biggest" list for 1940.

The list generally includes the same cities as in 1930, but 13 of the 25 have different ranks than 10 years ago.

Houston, Texas, and Denver, Colo., made the grade for the first time, crowding out Jersey City, N. J., and Portland, Ore. Houston claimed the biggest jump, from 26th to 21st. Jersey City had the worst fall of the big cities, from 23rd to 30th.

In line with forecasts that rural territories, especially suburban areas, were gaining at the expense of big cities, eight of the first 25 showed losses — Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Newark, and Rochester, N. Y.

Washington, D. C., won first honors among major cities for population gain, going from 486,869 to 663,153 during the decade. Census officials attributed this jump almost exclusively to the doubling of Federal payrolls in the District of Columbia. They noted that the number of civilian Federal employees here jumped from 64,954 on April 1, 1930, to 128,643 on April 1, 1940.

Preliminary figures — complete except for transients and other minor factors not likely to change standings—give the top 25 places to these cities:

| 1940 Rank | City | 1930 Rank | 1940 Pop. | 1930 Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New York | 1 | 7,380,259 | 6,930,446 |
| 2 | Chicago | 2 | 3,384,356 | 3,376,438 |
| 3 | Philadelphia | 3 | 1,935,086 | 1,950,961 |
| 4 | Detroit | 4 | 1,618,549 | 1,568,662 |
| 5 | Los Angeles | 5 | 1,496,792 | 1,238,048 |
| 6 | Cleveland | 6 | 878,385 | 900,429 |
| 7 | Baltimore | 8 | 854,144 | 804,874 |
| 8 | St. Louis | 7 | 813,748 | 821,960 |
| 9 | Boston | 9 | 769,520 | 781,188 |
| 10 | Pittsburgh | 10 | 665,384 | 669,817 |
| 11 | Washington | 14 | 663,153 | 486,869 |
| 12 | San Francisco | 11 | 629,553 | 634,394 |
| 13 | Milwaukee | 12 | 589,558 | 578,249 |
| 14 | Buffalo | 13 | 573,150 | 573,076 |
| 15 | New Orleans | 16 | 492,282 | 458,762 |
| 16 | Minneapolis | 15 | 489,976 | 464,351 |
| 17 | Cincinnati | 17 | 432,852 | 451,160 |
| 18 | Newark | 18 | 428,236 | 442,337 |
| 19 | Kansas City | 19 | 400,175 | 399,746 |
| 20 | Indianapolis | 21 | 386,170 | 364,161 |
| 21 | Houston | 26 | 386,150 | 292,352 |
| 22 | Seattle | 20 | 366,847 | 365,583 |
| 23 | Rochester | 22 | 324,694 | 328,132 |
| 24 | Louisville | 24 | 318,713 | 307,745 |
| 25 | Denver | 29 | 318,415 | 287,861 |

# Foreign Agents Overrun Texas, Dies Tells Rally

BEAUMONT, Texas, July 31 (AP) Representative Martin Dies, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, told 5,000 Beaumonters at an Americanism rally last night that his inquiry has disclosed evidence of widespread "Trojan Horse" activities in this State.

Flashing a sheaf of letters which he declared he could not read "because the nature of the correspondence involves international relations," Dies shouted that the letters disclosed the names of scores of Texans in the employ of foreign governments for subversive purposes.

He charged that the agents in this State were among such groups as farmers, doctors, newspaper photographers, lawyers, writers, brick-layers, barbers, hotel operators and teachers.

"These are the termites of foreign governments, working to change our form of government for dictatorship . . ." Dies declared.

He warned "if any group should seize and cripple the industrial centers of the East, you in the South would be unable to give any resistance."

Dies' address climaxed a patriotic observance unequaled here since World War days.

## Deserts New Deal

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Republican National Committee made public yesterday a letter from John B. Jameson, a former New Hampshire Democratic Chairman, pledging support to Wendell L. Willkie for President.

The letter, addressed to Robert B. Burroughs, New Hampshire Republican Committeeman, said Jameson had noted "with growing apprehension the continued encroachment of the Government on the rights of the States and individuals, which culminated in that shameful exhibition of political tyranny manifested in the Chicago (Democratic) Convention. . . ."

# Aviation Engineers in 16 Weeks? Tests Will Determine If Possible

PASADENA, Calif., July 31 (AP) —School is starting at California Institute of Technology for 120 men, 30 to 40 years of age, who will attempt to become competent aviation engineers in only 16 weeks in a $150,000 experiment for the national defense program.

The experiment is sponsored by "Caltech" and Lockheed Aircraft Corp., each of which will supply eight weeks' instruction.

The men, all having some sort of engineering degree already, will be paid $200 a month each while studying.

Caltech aviation professors relinquished their summer vacations to conduct the eight weeks' classroom phase of the program.

Proponents of the idea have received unofficial assurance from the Government that if it succeeds it may be applied to the whole aviation industry.

To initiate the program, Lockheed engineering and personnel executives went to Chicago, Milwaukee and other Midwestern centers. They advertised in the daily papers. They interviewed hundreds of applicants. Their chief difficulty was in convincing skeptics that no strings were attached to the proposition of $200 a month pay while learning.

At the end of the course, the students are free to accept jobs anywhere in the aviation industry, although each has been promised a Lockheed job.

The program was worked out in conferences between President Robert E. Gross of Lockheed, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, head of Caltech, and Hall Hibbard, Lockheed Vice-President and Chief Engineer.

At a dinner on the eve of the training courses' opening day, Dr. Max Mason, Caltech Executive Councilman, told the students they were selected to "help end the disgusting degradation of men to the tyranny of the beast."

## Mrs. Morrow Joins

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, acting President of Smith College and widow of the former Republican United States Senator from New Jersey, has joined the advisory board of the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, Oren J. Root, Jr., national chairman of the club organization, announced.

# Red Cross Uses 145 Ships In Sending Aid to Europe

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The American Red Cross is rushing an average of 850,000 pounds of supplies daily to millions of Europeans.

And—despite submarines, air bombers, blockades and mines—it has not lost a cargo.

In the 11 months since the war began, its war relief machine has utilized 145 ships—104 foreign and 41 American—to transport nearly $8,000,000 worth of food, clothing, medical supplies, ambulances, and emergency "field hospitals" to England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland, Poland, and Luxemburg.

Every foreign ship leaving New York is being pressed into service. Supplies are taken from the Red Cross warehouse in Jersey City and transported free to various "open" ports in Europe.

Twenty ships have left New York this month with relief cargoes. Most of these were British. They included the Samaria, Scythia, Consuelo, Britannica and Tuniffa.

**Sail Under Sealed Orders**

Few carry relief shipments exclusively because of the need of space for military supplies. Contraband—in the eyes of Germany—mingles with the "mercy" goods. Because of this, the British ships usually go to Halifax and pick up a convoy.

Skippers have sealed orders. Points of debarkation generally are not even revealed to the Red Cross, and sometimes these are changed during the voyages if the original destinations become "unsafe."

Since British Channel ports have become daily targets of German planes, British vessels have landed relief cargoes, along with their other supplies, at western British ports and at Glasgow, Scotland.

Inasmuch as all European ports except those on the narrow strip of Portugal and Northern Spain are closed to American ships, only one United States vessel, the McKeesport, has taken a relief cargo to Europe in recent weeks.

Chartered by the Red Cross from the Maritime Commission, she sailed with a million-dollar cargo of medicines, surgical supplies, and auxiliary hospital trucks which are now being distributed in the unoccupied regions of France under direct Red Cross supervision.

Most relief shipments now are going to England and France. A trainload of 94 tons of condensed milk, dried milk, chocolate, cheese, ham, and various baby foods has just been unloaded at Vichy and distributed to needy children in the unoccupied regions of France. Another $50,000 trainload of baby foods was en route last week to Paris from Switzerland to be used solely for children in Paris and vicinity.

Relief in German-occupied Belgium and Holland and the occupied portion of France is virtually impossible at present, officials say, because of "difficulties of transportation, blockade and the lack of protective controls."

American ships were used almost exclusively to carry relief supplies destined for Finland and Poland, but the spread of war later forced these shipments into foreign vessels. First shipments were unloaded at Trieste, northern Adriatic Italian port, and at Genoa, for supplies going to Polish refugees in Rumania and elsewhere.

Bergen and Trondheim, Norway, were debarkation ports for supplies going to Finland, but more recent shipments have been sent to Petsamo, Finland, in the Arctic.

**From Voluntary Givers**

In all the Red Cross has sent to Europe 161 ambulances, 12 emergency field hospitals, 50 trucks, 50 station wagons, and all sorts of drugs, medical and surgical supplies, foodstuffs, clothing, blankets and baby layettes.

The $50,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress for additional supplies has not been touched. Money spent so far has come from the $20,000,000 in voluntary contributions raised since May 10.

Supplies are sent to the country designated by the donor. Funds not designated are placed in a general fund to be used where most needed.

To date, only $30 has been earmarked by donors for use in Germany. But it has not been sent to Germany because the German Red Cross has not sought any help in this country.

National headquarters here said that all countries affected by the war were asked whether the American Red Cross could be of any assistance. All replied except Russia. Germany, in effect, said it was "doing very nicely, thank you."

# Fascist-Status of France Would Make Americas Act

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Government takes the position that if France became a Fascist dependency of Germany an emergency would result which would require the American nations to take over administration of French possessions in this hemisphere.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, outlined this position in response to press conference questions as to the effect of the newly-signed Havana agreements upon the French island of Martinique in the West Indies.

Trouble over Martinique has been threatening since France capitulated to Germany. British warships have been reported cruising near the island to prevent the French aircraft carrier Bearn from leaving with a cargo of American-made airplanes ordered by the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission before France fell. The United States Government has been negotiating with the French and the British in an effort to bring about a peaceful solution of their dispute over ownership of the planes.

Mr. Welles said that conversations were continuing with the French Ambassador to see whether some informal arrangement could be worked out which would avoid the possibility of any difficulties arising. He had reasonable hopes, he added, that some satisfactory understanding could be reached.

Reporters questioned him then as to what would be regarded as a change of sovereignty under the "Act of Havana," which provides for the establishment of provisional administrations in European possessions in this hemisphere when they are threatened with a change of sovereignty.

What was in mind, Mr. Welles said, was that circumstances might arise where a free and independent government became no longer free and independent and might be operating under duress. That situation, he continued, would create one of the emergencies of the type foreseen in the Havana agreements.

Asked whether such a situation would be created if France became a Fascist dependency of Germany, the Acting Secretary said that it would.

He declined, however, to say what he considered the present status of France to be.

In addition to Martinique, French possessions in this hemisphere include another West Indian island, Guadeloupe; two islands off Canada, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and French Guiana in South America.

Mr. Welles was questioned also at his press conference regarding the status of the Dutch West Indies under the Havana agreements. The agreements would affect contingently every European-held possession in the Western Hemisphere, he replied. He pointed out, however, that the government of the invaded Netherlands was operating freely in London, and that British troops which had landed in the Dutch West Indies were under the control and orders of the Dutch Governor General.

# Nazi-Patterned Youth Group To Be Called French 'Phalanx'

GRENOBLE, France, July 31 (AP) —Formation of a semi-military "phalanx" of French youths between 15 and 20 years of age who will be quartered in State-maintained camps was reported today by the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois in a dispatch from Vichy.

The newspaper said the organization, authorized by order of Jean Ybarnegeray, Minister of Youth and Family in the Petain Government, apparently would be modeled along the lines of the youth movements in totalitarian countries.

The group, to be known as "The Phalanx of the Companions of France," will include students, workers, and apprentices. A special effort will be made to enroll thousands of homeless youths separated from their families in the flight before the German invasion.

The youths will wear a uniform of sports shirts and shorts and will be trained in military formations. They will assist civil and military authorities and will help supply food to French prison camps in the occupied zone and to refugees in the unoccupied areas.

## Stale Bread

VICHY, France, July 31 (AP)—Frenchmen in the unoccupied zone henceforth may eat only day-old bread, and no rolls.

A decree issued today banning the sale of fresh bread and rolls, including the popular "croissants," is designed to conserve the flour stocks of unoccupied France.

## Refugees' Return

VICHY, France, July 31 (AP)—Return of refugees to homes in certain parts of the German-occupied area of France will be resumed on a reduced scale, it was announced today, although suspension of passenger traffic between the occupied and unoccupied zones was in force.

The announcement said repatriation certificates would be limited to agricultural workers and their families and to members of governmental services returning to Paris with their families.

The press announced an official telegram had been received by authorities at Montlucon stating repatriation of Jewish residents to Alsace and Lorraine should be halted at once.

The Official Journal published a decree ordering the formation of Departmental commissions to control the sale of milk, butter and cheese.

Prefect Petitjean of Corsica has been relieved of his duties for an undisclosed reason, an official communiqué said. He was replaced by M. Ballay, Sub-Prefect of Toulon.

# Britain Has Big Stake In Stability of Gold

*American gold stocks have climbed to $20,000,000,000. The size of the pile, which is three quarters of the monetary gold in existence, has aroused many questions. Is the gold an asset or a liability? Isn't it advisable to take steps to keep gold away? What steps? Must the United States go on absorbing gold till there is none left elsewhere, and then be "stuck" with it? Will the world ever use gold again? How would a Nazi success affect American gold? Does the spread of the barter system sound the knell of gold as money? And so on. A series of articles by The Christian Science Monitor's financial editor, of which this is the fifth, will seek to clarify the problem.*

**By H. B. Elliston**

*Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

It was not till the advent of the war that the British were driven into a totalitarianism which persuaded them to put the gold back of their money among the items for exchange into munitions and other goods necessary for war making.

Hitherto the British had shared the responsibility with the United States in supporting the gold market. As a government they had increased their metallic reserves at a faster rate than had the United States. They had maintained a free market for gold in London for individuals to buy and sell gold—the only open market in the world.

They hadn't fixed the gold price of the pound as America had, it is true; nevertheless, as R. H. Brand, British banker, said, they had kept their currencies related to gold. "We keep," he writes, "freedom to fix the exchange value of sterling and gold as we like, but in fact we have since 1931 ridden on the back first of France and then of the United States. We have maintained the relative day-to-day stability of the pound by the purchase or sale of gold at fixed prices in terms of francs and dollars." They had, finally, formalized this relation to gold in the tripartite agreement with the United States and France in September, 1936.

This agreement, when it was first announced, was meant to be the first step toward the stabilization of world currencies after the currency breakdown caused by the Great Depression.

**Only Shadow Remains**

What is left of this agreement, as of Cordell Hull's trade agreements, is but a shadow. International standards based upon universal equality of treatment—as these agreements provided for—couldn't survive when some of the pioneering partners went to war. Those nations had to go through conflict before they could embark upon co-operation. In Britain's case, therefore, one has to inquire, not into present actions, but into peace aims in the financial and economic sphere.

The question, specifically, is: Will Great Britain be in the camp of those nations who would re-establish financial and economic organization based upon free and equal membership? I don't mean a league necessarily. To organize the world on a live and let-live basis is not necessarily to tie it up to a name and habitation. Life outside national frontiers, unless it relapse into a tooth-and-claw existence, requires adherence to two rules: first, equality of treatment for commerce, and, secondly, a common standard of values.

The former is associated with Mr. Hull's name, and would exclude any discrimination, playing favorites, or exclusive bargaining in trade relations. Without such a rule there can be no peace, and we know now that the absence of this rule, and the spread of exclusive barter deals, denied the world peace long before actual hostilities broke out—in fact, insured that physical war would follow this economic war. As for a common standard of values, this rule fortifies commercial equality in providing a free field and no favor.

Well, the British have pledged themselves to join in such a world organization. In December, 1939, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain numbered the Hull system among Britain's peace aims. Later the British sent to the United States Sir Frederick Phillips, Undersecretary of the British Treasury, to talk over monetary matters. Sir Frederick had a series of talks with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Doubtless they had more to do with war plans than with war aims, and, in fact, Sir Frederick said that gold wasn't discussed. But, whether gold was mentioned or not, the metal hovered in the background, as is patent from the Morgenthau-Phillips statement of July 19 putting the British on record for monetary collaboration:

The British Undersecretary was able to assure Secretary Morgenthau that, while Great Britain is now obliged by the exigencies of war to resort to exchange control and other temporary measures affecting international transactions, his Government plans to return to liberal monetary and trade policies as soon as possible after hostilities cease.

**Britain Needs Resources**

Such an assurance is verbal, it is true. But enlightened selfishness rather than altruism inspires it. Britain needs United States resources now, and will continue to need those resources in the future. And it can lay its hands upon them only by obtaining gold. Wherefore it must participate in the job of keeping up the monetary demand for gold. Indeed, the British will be the first to ask to borrow America's gold when their own stock is exhausted and the mines cannot keep pace with the war demand. This dependence upon the United States—a dependence which gives Uncle Sam too much continuing power to be left "holding the bag" when he has absorbed all the world's monetary gold—will be much the same in peace as in war.

Moreover, the British have reasons of their own other than the one provided by dependence upon the American market to co-operate with the United States in supporting the gold market. Here are three British reasons:

1. Britain is a world money market, and payment of balances in gold is the only means of maintaining such a position. Britons may trust the pound, but foreigners trust gold more. "The habit of mankind to prefer gold," says Dr. Einzig, "to anything else as a preserver of values is some thousands of years older than the system of a gold standard." If, therefore, foreigners couldn't get gold whenever they wanted to liquidate their London balances, they would take their business away from London.

2. Gold is a nexus of the British Empire. The Empire produces fully 70 per cent of the world's gold. Most of it is located in South Africa, where the ups and downs of the gold business mean the difference between prosperity and depression. The withdrawal of monetary demand for gold would drag down the price of gold and ruin South Africa. Thus South Africa (and that also means the billions of British capital sunk in South African properties) furnishes a powerful argument for Britain to maintain a monetary demand for gold.

3. India's fealty to the Empire is singularly dependent upon Britain's support of gold. India is not a producer of gold, but it has the biggest hoard of any nonproducer; in ornaments, caches, and bars. The Hindu regards gold as a bank. If gold were demonetized, then its price would fall to its market value as an ordinary, though precious article of merchandise. And this would reduce immensely the exchange value of India's hoards. It must not be forgotten that much of Britain's trouble with India a decade back was due to a similar decline in the exchange value of India's silver hoards. Britain wouldn't willingly invite that kind of trouble any more.

**Reducing Demand for Gold**

It is true that in the event of a British victory the British might still keep up such devices as an Exchange Equalization Fund. This is one method of reducing the monetary demand for gold. Such funds operate in the foreign exchange market and do much of the work formerly done by gold shipments in keeping exchange rates stable.

But economizing gold is not the same thing as dispensing with it. The supply, which, in view of the converging of metal onto America's shores, we are apt to call a flood, hasn't become such a "glut" that in a peace world economies in the international flow of gold will not be absorbable. For, as Dr. Melchior Palyi shows, despite the "outpouring" from the mines, relatively speaking, one can still speak of gold as having a scarcity value. He writes: "At present central banks and treasuries publish as their gold reserves an amount of some $29,000,000,000; in addition there are unpublished reserves of monetary gold in exchange funds and private hoards, and an unknown amount of nonmonetary hoards in the Orient. The grand total may be $35,000,000,000. In comparison, gold's annual production in 1938 reached its highest point in history with 1.3 billion dollars [in 1939, 1.4 billion dollars], or about 4 per cent of the available supply. While in wheat, for example, the annual crop usually amounts to something like 500 to 800 per cent of the carryover, the gold carryover is so great that it would take at least 15 years of record production to raise the present supply by as much as 50 per cent."

No, gold isn't too plethoric, and never will be too plethoric, to make such economies in gold shipments absorbable as might be effected by the perpetuation of stabilization funds. Besides, the understanding among the stabilization funds is that each will be allowed to turn their holdings of foreign currencies into gold in the capitals where the purchases are made. That is, till the war came, then all preferred to hold gold rather than one another's currency.

In short, the fear that even Britain might eventually say to Uncle Sam, "We have no further use for gold, you can do what you like with it," is not supported by either Britain's need for American resources or the role of gold in the British Empire.

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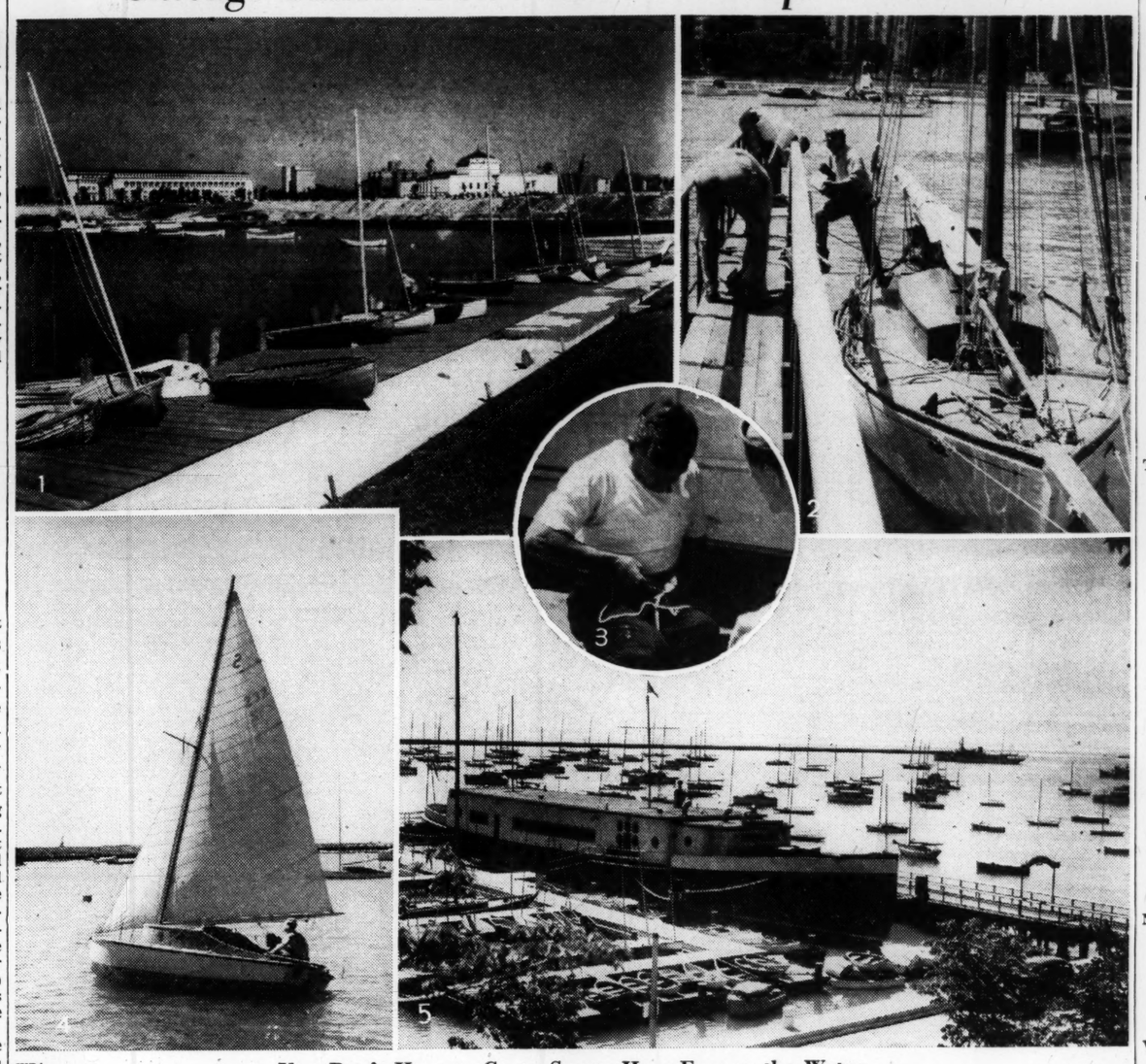
# Chicago Sailors Don't Have to Scrape Barnacles



WPA

**You Don't Have to Go to Sea to Have Fun on the Water**

**1. Dinghy dock at Burnham Park Harbor, Chicago. Dinghies are little boats to go to and from larger ones at anchor.**
**2. Sloop ties up at a slip in Belmont Harbor, Lake Michigan.**
**3. Fresh water sailor splices a rope at Chicago Yacht Club, Belmont Harbor, Chicago.**
**4. Sailing in Burnham Park Harbor, Chicago.**
**5. Grant Park Harbor, Chicago, with Columbia Yacht Club in foreground.**

# Many a Brave 'Salt' Starts on Midwest Lakes

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, July 31—If the Midwest doesn't have much of a seafaring tradition, it is making up for lost time. More and more inlanders are taking to ships as fresh-water harbors are improved and streams made navigable, reports the WPA which has just made a survey of its four years of harbor-improvement work.

No wonder executives and professional men are leaving their flat-topped desks, office workers their typewriters, to get their hands on the motor of a boat or the sail of a ship, concludes Charles E. Miner, Illinois WPA Administrator. Just look what you can do when you acquire a boat, whether it is a de luxe launch or a "home-made dream scow purchased on credit."

You can now circle almost the entire eastern half of the United States in a small boat by way of the inland waterway system, he points out. Leaving Chicago, where a number of newly improved harbors provide a starting point, the navigator in search of fun can take his way down the Illinois Waterway to the Mississippi, "unsurpassed," to quote Mr. Miner, "for leisurely jaunts behind the purr of a motor boat engine."

**On the Inside to Florida**

From New Orleans, there are intra-coastal waterways providing inside canals to Florida. And here a side trip to Texas is a tempting prospect. From Florida up the Atlantic coast are more of these intra-coastal waterways, linking Chesapeake Bay and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the New Jersey inland waterways. Only a few miles of open sea along the New Jersey coast must be braved in the voyage from Florida to New York, say the WPA officials.

This "circle tour" is only one possibility. There are many strictly inland voyages. The Great Lakes alone offers endless cruising opportunities.

Chicago, a typical Great Lakes city, is responding to the needs of inland seamen by building more pleasure-craft harbors. Result: 1,400 boats, large and small, owned by fresh-water "salts," rock on the blue waters of Lake Michigan within the city limits this summer. This is not counting visiting craft which put up here. It is considerably more than double the number in 1930.

Some 300 acres of anchorage is now provided by the Chicago Park District. The district has five harbors. Motorists driving up and down the long Outer Drive find these harbors a pleasing sight, with hundreds of little ships moored within them.

**Many Harbors Improved**

For more than four years now, WPA workers, in co-operation with the Chicago Park District, have been improving these harbors. They have been filling in millions of cubic yards of earth, placing precast concrete blocks for retaining walls, constructing chain guard fencing and harbor beacons.

Since 1930, under the Lincoln Park improvement program, Montrose Harbor has been moulded out of made land. A steel sheet piling bulkhead shuts out the water from an area 31 acres in extent. In that period, too, the Burnham Park harbor (site of the World's Fair) has been opened, giving 85 more watery acres for the mooring of pleasure craft.

In addition to the five coastal harbors, there are the sheltered inlets of the park lagoons. Here many youngsters get their taste for the life of a sailor. The WPA doesn't attempt to say just how much effect this youthful sampling of the "charms of the sea" has on enlistment in the navy, but it finds that 37 per cent of the enlistments in the U. S. Navy are from 13 Great Lakes and middle western States.

"Many a future gob or admiral," comments Mr. Miner, "is now sailing a dinghy, pulling his oar with the Sea Scouts, scrubbing down the family cruiser, or working out a sailing interest on a racing yacht in Midwest waters."

# When President Says 'No News' Even Rooseveltian Snort Is Out

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 31—When President Roosevelt says "no news" at his midsummer press conferences these days, he means it.

Although the Nation's capital is more alive this July than since 1933 when incoming New Dealers rolled up their shirtsleeves and went to work "to make America over," yet when the President decides there will be no news at his biweekly press conference, there is none.

Such was his ultimatum as 100 press correspondents sauntered into his air-conditioned office yesterday for their biweekly press conference. Only one small matter, he said. The National Defense Advisory Committee had been delving into a possible shortage of pulp paper. After a conference with the industry, it was concluded that (1) no actual shortage of pulp exists with the possible minor exception of special grades; (2) there is no immediate danger of a shortage apparent despite the elimination of Scandinavian imports and the possibility of extensive uses of pulp in manufacturing explosives under the defense program.

Thus, commented the President, another national defense hurdle had been conquered.

The newsmen had no questions on that subject, but there were plenty of other things they wanted to know.

Did the President have any comment on the Havana Conference? All he could say was that he considered it was very, very successful.

Was there anything on the forthcoming selection of a new Democratic National Chairman? Not until after a White House conference with committee advisers at noon on Thursday, anyway.

Mr. President, the Senate Military Affairs Committee became ensnarled in debate today as to whether you favor compulsory military training? Mr. Roosevelt replied he thought he had already spoken on that subject in the acceptance address he radioed to Chicago. At that time he pointed out that military machines without men to operate them are not worth much. Besides, he indicated, there might be something behind the attempt of the Republicans on the Committee to toss the ball to him—meaning, of course—politics.

Did he think that it would be impractical for the Department of Justice to go ahead with its prosecution of the alleged oil monopoly in view of national defense requirements? A little too broad a question.

Will the extension of the British blockade mean that American ships and planes must stop landing in Portugal? The President had no answer. He couldn't comment, he said, on an alleged blockade. He repeated this Country's desire to keep the last neutral door to Europe open as long as possible.

A feminine reporter speaks up. Mr. President, Mr. Willkie says in Colorado Springs that it will be logical for Wilsonian Democrats to back him rather than you. The President puffs out his cheeks and puckers his lips. He doesn't think any comment is necessary.

The conference breaks up with the usual "Thank you, Mr. President."

As the reporters file out the young woman interrogator steps up to the President. "I at least thought I'd get a snort out of you," she told him.

But the weather's too hot and the times too serious for Rooseveltian snorts right now.

## Keeping Pulp Price Down

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Defense Commisison says in a statement that members of the paper pulp industry had pledged co-operation to guard against unjustifiable price increases. Paper pulp is used in a wide range of manufacturing and distribution fields.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# Washington Sideglances

***Way of 'big fellows' in doing defense jobs not so bad —Wage-hour officials sweat it out with publishers, which takes some of sting out of inside hotel room for conference.***

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

**Thus far; no farther:** Though their jobs as national defense production and procurement chiefs might appear to overlap, the two industrialists, William S. Knudsen and Edward R. Stettinius, drew a simple line around their precincts the first time they met.

"You bring the raw material to the shop door and I'll cut it up," Mr. Knudsen told his colleague. "I don't want to hear anything about materials until I see them on my doorstep."

**Turning on the Heat:** The inside hotel room in which Wage-Hour officials called newspaper publishers to a hearing during last week's 100-degree temperature didn't help to soothe the long-standing feud between the publishers and the Roosevelt Administration any.

Apologizing for his disheveled appearance as he took the stand with his collar button undone and his shirtsleeves rolled, Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, frankly told Harold Stein, the official in charge, that he didn't see why, with all the air-cooled Government buildings in Washington, the hearing had to be held in "this furnace."

Mr. Stein said he understood none of the Government's numerous auditoriums were available. He apologized by "suffering along with the witness."

**Not "Positively":** In the Red Cross room where wives of the diplomatic corps assemble to sew, knit and roll bandages, two signs speak out in vain. One says: "Silence"; the other: "Do not discuss the war."

**Voice of Experience:** Ever so often—in fact, about every two years, when the entire House of Representatives is up for re-election—some member unearths and has inserted in the Congressional Record the remarks of former Speaker Champ Clark made at the National Press Club in 1916 in which he declared: "It is an unwise performance for any district to change Representatives at short intervals—a man has to learn to be a Representative just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor."

**A Prophetic Slip?:** Many people here are still trying to read significance into President Roosevelt's slip of the tongue during his acceptance speech.

In the official copy of his address, the President wrote: "To you, the delegates to this convention I express my gratitude for the selection of Henry Wallace for the high office of the Vice-President of the United States."

But when he spoke this paragraph on the air, he said: "To you, the delegates to this convention, I express my gratitude for the selection of Henry Wallace for the high office of President of the United States."

Is this a hint that Mr. Roosevelt may contemplate resigning in favor of Mr. Wallace, should he be re-elected and the world situation become less tense before 1944?

## Bandits Get $108,000 Cash

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 31—Federal agents today are investigating the $108,000 robbery which took place yesterday when four armed bandits took the cash from two bank messengers in front of the post office here. The loss was covered by insurance. The messengers were about to mail the funds from the Asbury Park National Bank & Trust Company to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

# Henry Ford Looks Ahead, Sees U. S. Happy, Prosperous

DETROIT, July 31 (AP)—"I was never more confident," Henry Ford said yesterday in an interview on his 77th anniversary, "than I am today that the future will bring happiness, contentment, and prosperity to our people."

The noted industrialist whose philosophy of life centers largely upon the idea that "there never has been produced too much of any useful commodity" had no formal celebration of his birthday.

"When you get to be 77 years old," Ford said yesterday, "you're more or less used to birthdays; the years themselves don't count any way; it's what you have done with them that adds up to success or failure."

Ford repeated his conviction that the United States would not be drawn into the war, "despite tremendous pressure on the part of certain selfish interests that would like to see all our enormous resources devoted to the production of the machinery of destruction."

The extent of the prosperity he sees ahead, Ford said, "depends of course upon our youth and what we teach them. We must teach them to work and to be self-reliant. The sooner we all learn that 'life is earnest and real,' and that there is no short cut to economic or social security, the sooner will we achieve the purpose for which we were put on this Earth."

Ford, who pioneered in mass production and the mechanization of industry and agriculture, believes that "once the two are definitely tied together, both are safe." His chief aim in developing the so-called "Machine Age," has been to make normal labor easier, and he is positive in his belief that the machine does not replace the individual wage earner.

"The machine age, so-called," he said today, "has made the normal life span longer."

The present war in Europe, Ford said, could not have developed "if the peoples of all the nations involved had gone earnestly back to work after the World War. Instead, too many of them were content to 'coast along' taking things as they came and, knowingly or otherwise, developing a philosophy of carelessness and indifference."

Ford, who has held a life-long hatred for war, said he was convinced the present conflict would not be of long duration.


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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

# Clouds in Balkans Persist Despite Hitler's Mild Tone

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 31 —While the Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister returned from their conversations with Herr Hitler at Salzburg somewhat reassured by the momentarily moderate tone of the Reichsführer, there are few signs here that the Salzburg talks have swept the clouds away from the Balkans.

In response to the pressure put upon Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria to settle their own differences, it is said by Sept. 15, or else to face intervention by Berlin, Foreign Minister Michael Manoilescu today expressed the Rumanian Government's willingness to adjust the nation's differences with its neighbors. At the same time he voiced the Government's determination to use force if necessary in keeping with the neighbors' territorial claims within bounds.

**Objects to Dictation**

The Foreign Minister made it very clear that the recent loss of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina to Russia had left its mark on Rumania and that the Government was in no mood to accept any form of dictation from others in the bargaining that was to take place.

Nevertheless the shock which Premier Ion Gigurtu and Mr. Manoilescu expected to receive at the hands of Herr Hitler did not even eventuate and the mildness of the Führer's tone, it is said, even assumed the color of friendliness to the Rumanian standpoint.

For a time, it would appear, Herr Hitler is letting these Balkan nations attempt to work out solutions of their differences themselves, merely forbidding any recourse to arms. By this policy the Führer, it is believed, hopes to avoid antagonizing any party.

**Problem of Transylvania**

However it is regarded as unlikely that a solution can be worked out on this basis and the general impression is that eventual intervention by the Axis powers in the settlement seems inevitable.

The problem of Transylvania, it would appear, is too complex for a satisfactory solution by methods of territorial cession or population transfer, as now proposed.

Any scheme to break up Transylvania's geographical integrity or to destroy its multi-national character violates long-established historical precedents. For 700 years Transylvania has been peopled by Rumanians, Hungarians, and Germans.

The scattered distribution of these groups is shown by the fact that even in districts contiguous with Hungary, such as Temesvar and Arad, the Rumanian peasants are a majority, while the main Transylvanian center of Hungarian population is in Eastern Transylvania.

**Germans Seem Contented**

It is doubtful if any population exchange plan would tempt these last away from their comfortable homesteads and prosperous farms.

The Germans in Transylvania are most of them happy where they are, and appear unlikely to prefer Hungarian to Rumanian rule.

The Transylvanian peasants have always been predominantly Rumanian, while the landlords were Hungarian. After Transylvania joined Rumania in 1918 the huge estates were divided up and land distributed to the peasants.

Hungary proper is still a country of large landed estates and to these Transylvanian peasants a return to Hungarian rule seems a return to the landlord, to feudal reaction, and the loss of their own homes.

Hence any drastic territorial transfers in Transylvania are fraught with dangers of social disorder which the Axis powers, no less than the rest, wish to avoid.

**Danger in Concessions**

Moreover such is the repugnance of all Rumanians to the idea of their country's further dismemberment that any government which made concessions might well find itself faced with revolt at home.

While statesmen discussed the country's fate the voice of the masses was heard in Bucharest through Juliu Maniu, veteran leader of the National Peasant Party, who spoke before his subordinates.

This courageous veteran, who has won a greater following and higher respect than any other figure in Rumanian politics, inveighed against the surrender of any portion of Transylvania. He recalled that in December, 1918, the Regional Council of Transylvania, under his chairmanship, had voted annexation to Rumania He denied the legal right of any other Rumanian government to encroach upon this unit and he directed the flood of his invective oratory against those whom he holds responsible for the country's present predicament.

He called for the dissolution of the present totalitarian one-party state and the formation of a government on a broad representative basis under the slogan: "We shall not yield one inch to the dictates of Salzburg."

**New Rumors of Abdication**

Meanwhile there is a growing expectation here that King Carol is planning to abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Michael.

German pressure, it is well known, has been concentrated toward this end for some time past. Certain Rumanian circles have even gone so far as to maintain that King Carol had contemplated resigning next fall.

The Soviet Bessarabian coup, however, seems to have speeded up German diplomatic action, since it has made the Reich realize that the King was incapable of preventing Russia taking the lead over the Nazis in the Balkan race.

King Carol, it is now stated in Bucharest, would have fought for his northern provinces, but was checked by German elements in his government, which realized that the Reich's preoccupation with Western Europe excluded efficient German aid. Complete Russian annexation of Rumania therefore would have been inevitable.

**Regime Still Shaky**

Even though King Carol has remolded his Government, making it 100 per cent pro-Nazi, informed circles still feel unconvinced that the crisis is past, fearing that Berlin would be appeased only with a puppet government under the nominal headship of the politically immature Prince Michael.

But whatever happens, there is a general impression in the Balkans that Moscow's control there will not decline and that the Soviets have already prepared countermeasures should King Carol disappear.

Meanwhile the Rumanian Government itself is none too secure. Even in the relative quiescence that appears to have been inaugurated by postponement of the Hungarian claims, it is doubtful whether it can endure. Premier Gigurtu and Mr. Manoilescu, it is said, recently attempted to resign and only continued in office because the King refused to accept their resignation. Whether the present easing of tension will strengthen their position remains to be seen.

## Masonic Activities Barred by Yugoslavia

*By the Associated Press*

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 31

The Yugoslav Government forbade all Masonic activities yesterday.

The decree was believed to have been issued to please Italy, where Masons are regarded as arch-enemies of Fascism.

*By the Associated Press*

Berlin, July 31

The German radio sent a communiqué from Bucharest today saying that all Jewish state officials in Rumania had been dismissed and that dismissal of Jewish functionaries in municipal administrations is under way.

# Spain's Need Of Oil Seen In Appeal to U. S.

MADRID, July 31 (AP)—A call for aid from the United States in returning Spain to normalcy after its wasting civil war was sounded by the Falangist newspaper Arriba today, as if in answer to rumors abroad that Spain is preparing to assume an attitude of embroilment in the Eupropean war.

Observers said it was a fair guess that the newspaper editorial, coming as it did after a fortnight of sharp criticism of United States "dollar diplomacy" in Latin America, was inspired by Spain's gasoline shortage.

The newspaper said, "We cannot understand how great peoples, rich and free of their own conflicts, can refuse to send, or can delay sending, to Spain the elements which naturally are necessary to rebuild completely and normally, after a long and wasting civil war which has been longer precisely for the reasons alien to the will of the country; that is, because of moral and material aid given our enemies."

**Milder Toward Britain**

Coincident with this turnabout in the attitude of the press toward the United States it was noted that the newspapers were not so outspoken against Great Britain.

Yesterday's announcement by Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare, that navicerts will be required to deliver gasoline, as well as other supplies, to Spain would normally have been the signal for an indignant outburst. But there was no comment.

Spain has ordered the use of gasoline cut. Effective tomorrow, operation of private automobiles of more than 25 horsepower is banned, and smaller cars are limited to six liters (about 1½ gallons) monthly per horsepower. Use of gasoline also has been barred for pleasure boats, and busses are being withdrawn from operation where electric interurban service is available.

**Month's Supply of Oil**

These steps may reduce consumption 30 or 40 per cent, but even so oil men estimate that Spain has only 30 days' supply available for essential transport.

Railway service has never returned to normal since the civil war, and industry has had to rely on trucks for about 50 per cent of its transport service.

Spain recently concluded a three-power treaty with Britain and Portugal by which Britain undertook to supply it with 100,000 tons of needed wheat, as well as to underwrite an additional 600,000 pounds worth of imports from Portuguese colonies.

## Gibraltar Issue

LONDON, July 31 (AP) — The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, told a House of Commons questioner today that there were some "misconceptions" about the recent statement of Gen. Francisco Franco that Spain expects to get Gibraltar back.

"After a historical reference to the greatness of Spain under King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella," Mr. Attlee said, "he went on to refer to the political testament of Queen Isabella, including what he termed the bequest of Gibraltar and a vision of Africa as a political unity, and these were questions which, after four centuries, still endure as an eternal obligation.

"Due note has been taken of this statement and His Majesty's Government do not regard it as involving a fresh departure in Spanish policy. Accordingly no special action is called for."

# *Self-Service in Swiss News*

Wide World

**Switzerland Employs an Old American Custom**

**In Geneva, Switzerland, this young lady takes her newspaper from a box and deposits the price in a slot. The foreigner finds, on a visit to the tiny European republic, that there are no newsboys. Customers help themselves at the newsboxes, leaving the price as indicated. In Boston, Mass., and many other American cities, however, customers not only leave the price of their newspaper but may make their own change.**

# *Britons Devise Way to Change Petrol Motors Into Steamers*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Revival of the steam automobile as, very litterally, a "going concern" is a prospect envisaged by motor engineers here with the news that a foremost Yorkshire firm of boilermakers is to produce a light steam unit which can very easily be installed in an ordinary auto-chassis.

The immediate reason for producing a steam motorcar at this moment is, of course, the petrol shortage, which has made pleasure motoring in Britain almost entirely a thing of the past. But it is not just on account of the war that Yorkshire boilermakers have decided to claim the public's attention for a miniature steam engine. The fact is they believe in steam.

The unit which is now being produced is exceedingly light. It is planned to fit into the chassis of any of Britain's 8 h. p. "baby cars." It is claimed that such an auto, when driven by steam, could be run for as little as 15 miles a penny.

**Steam Preceded Petrol**

Advocates of steam believe that it could give petrol a run for its money, gasoline shortage or no They point out that a steam car held the world's land speed record some 40 years ago, having achieved what was then the phenomenal velocity of 140 miles per hour.

Historically, indeed, there is much to be said for the steam auto It preceded the modern automobile by about 100 years. It was in 1770 that a French pioneer, M. Nicholas Cugnot, achieved the first journey driving a "steam wagon." And it was some achievement. M. Cugnot's wagon had a top speed of 2¾ miles per hour and had to pause every 100 yards to gather steam.

**Starts In Two Minutes**

This difficulty of raising steam has, ever since then, unfairly militated against the progress of the steam auto as a commercial proposition. Unfairly, say the experts of Yorkshire, because, thanks to the ingenuity of modern engineers and the technical refinements since the days of M. Cugnot, it is not a difficulty at all now. They say that it takes less than two minutes "from cold" for the new steam motor to be ready to go.

The new British steam unit is a two cylinder compound motor equipped with piston valve steam control, which develops an output of 30 h. p. at 2,000 revolutions per minute, working on steam supplied at a pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch. The unit does not look like a small locomotive with its many tubes and its drum. It is self-enclosed and water is pumped in regulatable amounts, depending on how much power is needed. The source of power is an oil burner operating with either paraffin or Diesel oil. An alternative generator has been designed to run on coke, which, though bulkier, is even cheaper than oil. The car is started by the simple operation of pumping a small quantity of water into the generator and lighting up the oil burner by pressing a button.

One of the chief advantages claimed by the makers is that this unit is much less complicated than a gasoline engine. There are, in fact, no more than 20 moving parts in the whole plant. Furthermore, the motor operates much more smoothly than does the gas engine, since it is not propelled by a series of explosions.

When fitting a steam motor of this type into an ordinary chassis all that one needs to do, it is claimed, is to take the ordinary engine out and clamp the new one in. The gear-box is left where it is and is coupled up with the steam motor. Ordinarily there is no need for more than one gear, but using the gear-box eliminates complications in the valve gear of the motor which would be caused by the provision of reverse speed apparatus in the unit itself.

# New Zealand to Subordinate National Economy to Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 31—Steps to organize a general reserve for the New Zealand Army which would order the economy of the Nation in ways most helpful to the defense forces have been announced by the Fraser Government.

The basis for the new reserve scheme was stated to be the national register covering all the business and employment of the Dominion, which is now virtually completed. With this information the Government hopes to eliminate all waste and to see that all industry makes its contribution to war needs.

Meanwhile Mr. Jones declared that 80,000 men had volunteered for service overseas with the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force. Recruits had come in twice as fast as in the early stages of the World War.

New Zealand has now abandoned the voluntary system and recruiting henceforth will be by ballot under the compulsory service scheme except for the Air Force.

According to Mr. Jones, New Zealand is likely to be the first dominion to reach the peak under Empire air training scheme. When that point is reached it will be able to turn out 3,700 airmen a year.

Meanwhile war restrictions are being felt in various fields. Rationing of gasoline in particular has caused new problems and even new social habits.

Chief problems are those faced by firms with businesses which demand much use of automobiles and which find it hard to fit their work inside the 30 gallons a month allowed them by the Oil Board for each machine.

Some firms have been buying used cars at low prices in order to obtain another gasoline permit which will allow them to keep their fleet of autos on the road. Doctors owning two cars receive two gasoline permits, one as medical men, the second as private owners. They find they must switch from the heavy cars usually taken for their rounds to the light British cars usually used by their wives.

Restriction of gasoline imports does not seem merely intended to reduce tanker tonnage wanted down here, but also to conserve foreign exchange. It is therefore calculated at figures which allow reasonable but not lavish use of private automobiles. The private owner receives 12 gallons monthly if he owns a heavy car, eight gallons if his machine is classified as a light one—such as the British Morris, Hillman or Austin cars Most motorists find this allowance will last till round about the month end. There are special allowances for vacations.

Hit hardest by the new system are the delivery trades. Last March Daniel G. Sullivan, Commerce Minister, said zoning of bakeries might be introduced to save gasoline. Probably it would be followed by zoning of milk, groceries and meat.

A second problem is that reduction in supplies of oil, and the steady rise in price—it has climbed six cents a gallon since war began—is driving industry to make more use of coal. This has been threatening to cause a coal shortage, and a drive for higher production in coal mines has been started.

Things being what they are, the New Zealanders are getting together to help one another out. For some time the week end golfers and members of country clubs have been making up parties to travel in one automobile instead of going out separately and using valuable oil. Now the habit is spreading to commuters from the suburbs who have schedules for the use of cars by each member of a group.

Saving gasoline is a daily topic. The valuable oil has become something worth preserving.

Many New Zealanders have small cans of the fluid planted away, having bought them during an earlier and more lax period of restriction.

# Churchill Leads English Quest For Armor for Troops

LONDON, July 31 (AP) — The British War Inventions Committee is seriously considering the possibility of outfitting British troops with armor, authorized sources said today.

It is sitting with military and technical experts. A new type of reinforced plastic is among the materials under consideration.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is giving the armor plate idea his personal attention, authorized sources said. They recalled he was one of a handful of Englishmen responsible for the development of the tank.

Main attention is being given to some sort of a breastplate and a visor which would be issued first to machinegunners, it was said.

The principal problem is to find something light enough to prevent the wearer from being immobilized, and something strong enough to prevent pieces of armor plating, when pierced, from penetrating along with a bullet or shell splinter.

Inventors are not optimistic about a practical armor against bullets, but they intend principally to afford some protection against the shell splinters.

English experts say German machinegunners tried an experimental armor in the World War, but discarded it because of its weight.

# Axis Powers Check Vital War Material

*Continued from Page 1*

proximately 500,000 tons, or about one third of its needs in 1938. The remainder chiefly came from imported scrap. If the Axis succeeds in controlling French Algeria, this Colony alone produced 1,300,000 tons, or more than Italy's total import needs in 1938.

Equally important, the Battle of France yielded a veritable bonanza of scrap metal. The entire metallic equipment of the French Army and the British Expeditionary Force is now available for direct use of reworking.

This scrap, moreover, is largely armor plate and contains all the manganese and alloy metals needed.

**Plenty of Alloys**

As for alloys, Yugoslavia and Greece have plenty of chrome, and the former has antimony. There is no nickel ore on the continent. Nevertheless, all three of these metals are used in such relatively small amounts that the Axis powers are presumed to have ample ore and scrap stocks.

The situation in petroleum has eased, although it is by no means solved. London economists conservatively estimated two months ago that Germany in 1940 would produce 2,000,000 tons from domestic coal and lignite, 1,200,000 tons from domestic crude, 500,000 tons of benzol to lengthen gasoline, and would secure 2,000,000 tons from Rumania.

This total of between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 tons is approximately three quarters of Germany's 1938 peacetime consumption.

Since then Rumania has changed governments, and last week it was announced that Rumania's entire output of gasoline would be made available to the Axis. It is believed that under German direction the Rumanian fields can be made to exceed their maximum of some years ago of approximately 8,000,000 tons. As to German wartime consumption, it is pointed out here that the speed of the lightning war in defeating France within six weeks has changed all calculations in Germany's favor. There is reason to believe that thus far German fuel needs have been far less than was generally anticipated for wartime and that they have not been greatly in excess of peacetime consumption.

**Italy Conserves Fuel**

In peacetime Italy normally imports between 2,500,000 tons and 3,000,000 tons of petroleum but it has been conserving fuel to the utmost thus far. With private automobiles off the roads, with alcohol being used to the limit as fuel, with the use of electrified railroads being pushed to the maximum, with restricted air operations and little naval action, oil consumption has not been heavy.

The problem of transporting oil from Rumania and Russia is serious. But the fact that reserves have been accumulated leaves the Axis transport engineers far more time than the six months they already have had to tackle the problem by means of Danube barges, auto, and railway tank cars.

As for copper, there is relatively little ore on the continent although Yugoslavia and Scandinavia produce some and Spain can now help. But copper is being supplanted by aluminum wherever possible and aluminum ore is plentiful. Yugoslavia and Hungary produced nearly 1,000,000 tons last year constituting 22 per cent of the world's output. To this is now added France's 17 per cent of the world output, for France is the world's single largest producer. Hence the amounts now available are more than double the normal copper imports of Italy and Germany combined.

**Germany Has Coal**

Italy and Spain produce plenty of lead, zinc, sulphur, and mercury and the continental lack of tin is not strategically serious. Italy normally imports 12,000,000 tons of coal or four fifths of its consumption. But Germany in May had a generous 25 per cent exportable surplus and now gains richer mines in France than those taken over in Poland. The only problem is transportation. Axis statistics claim that prodigious efforts by railroad has kept Italy abreast of its needs thus far. The industries have enough and it remains to be seen how the population will fare this winter.

Natural rubber is not produced on the continent and remains a serious problem although the use of private automobiles, the greatest consumers of rubber, is being strictly curbed. The synthetic rubber output of Germany is being varyingly estimated at between 20 and 40 per cent of its normal needs. Russia, however, is credited by London economists with producing 70 per cent of Germany's requirements, which shows the possibilities along this line.

With respect to the materials thus far discussed, it is evident the position of the Axis Powers, as seen by economic experts, is in many respects improved over the prospects of last autumn. There may be some tendency to overestimate the problems. It is said that the countries taken over by Germany have their own needs and will be a drain on the Axis. But this argument, apart from the food question, is of doubtful value since the occupied and disarmed territories can dispense with much of their heavy industry for the duration of the war, with hardship but without genuine catastrophe.

**This is the first of three articles by the Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the Axis "continental" policy. Subsequent stories will deal with the food situation and post-war regimentation plans.**

# Prisoners of War Fare Well On Both Sides, Reports Show

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—All combatants in the present war have so far maintained a generally clean record in regard to prisoners of war. International conventions are being adhered to and reports from the Red Cross have, almost without exception, been consistently satisfactory.

In this context "satisfactory" is a relative term because, of course, there's no satisfaction and much hardship in being a prisoner of war in any circumstances. Whatever is done for the prisoners it is not possible to relieve absolutely the wearying boredom, uncertainty and loneliness of confinement in an enemy country. On the other hand, good treatment of prisoners means that at least their difficulties are not made harder to bear, and reports so far received here indicate that, with some exceptions —including one or two in Germany where forced labor is reported—camps for prisoners of war are being run humanely in Germany as well as in Britain.

The Red Cross, from its headquarters in Switzerland, has sent its permanent delegate to Britain charged with visiting prison camps and reporting on conditions existing there, while a similar delegate performs this task in Germany.

**Germans Fare Well in England**

Britain also has taken its own steps to insure the protection of rights and privileges of German prisoners of war and civilian refugees, appointing for this purpose, a special Joint Committee representing the Churches, the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, the Order of St. John, the Christian Council for Refugees and the National Council of Social Service.

This Committee is to maintain permanent contact with the International Committee operating in Geneva, which is the international authority for safeguarding the general well-being of prisoners of war. An International Convention, signed in 1929, lays down basic rules of treatment. If the rules are broken, the Committee's delegates in the belligerent countries can report the matter, which can then be the subject of diplomatic action by a "protecting power"—in Britain's case, the United States of America.

Up to the present there has been no major difference of opinion between Britain and Germany on this question, although Britain has shown some resentment over Nazi pressure on prisoners to speak over the radio and a tendency to withhold names so that they can be doled out, slowly, day by day, in the propaganda radio service in English. These practices may, if continued, be the cause of diplomatic action via the U. S. A.

**Aid for British Prisoners**

The Prisoners of War Department of the Red Cross in London conducts its business within the halls of stately St. James's Palace, between Piccadilly and the Mall. Here volunteers are busy at all hours packing parcels for British prisoners of war. Immediately the name of a prisoner is received his relatives are asked for his measurements and he is sent warm clothing, shoes and other necessities. Twice a week each prisoner is sent a standard parcel of food, and a few other "luxuries," weighing 10 pounds.

Time passes slowly in prison camps and a scheme for supplying educational books to those interned in Germany or Italy is now in operation. The scheme is run by a Committee including foremost representatives of the Board of Education, the National Central Library, the College of the sea, the University of London School of Librarianship, and the British Museum. The Committee is helping numerous prisoners to study for professional and other examinations.

Reports to the Red Cross show that, in the main, camp commandants are satisfactorily observing the regulations as to conditions International law lays it down, among other things, that prisoners' food rations must be equal in quantity and quality to that of depot troops and that canteens must be installed where prisoners can buy food and other articles at market prices.

**Observe Officers' Pay Rule**

Both sides are observing the 1907 ruling of the Hague Convention that officers who have been captured be paid regularly at the same rate as officers of corresponding rank in the armies of the power that captures them. Other ranks receive no pay except for work done, usually at the rate of a shilling a day.

The Chief Petty Officer of a British submarine, sunk off Norway, in letters home, reports that tree-felling is the work allotted to prisoners in his camp. "We have to build log huts to live in on this job, which ought to be exceedingly interesting," he says.

"We are in marvelous country here—I believe a health and winter sports center," he adds. "Our officers are in a castle at the top of the hill."

German prisoners in Britain should be able to report equally good news. The "U-Boat Hotel," first of the prison camps established "Somewhere-in-Britain," is situated far from any center of population. It is a country mansion built in the Edwardian-Tudor style, conducted by a Colonel who served throughout the World War and who has under him 150 old soldiers, now members of the National Defense Corps. The mansion's great paneled dining room is the prisoner officers' common room and recreation hall.

In other places, erstwhile holiday camps have been transformed into a camp for prisoners and internees.

## 'Cross' May Help Nazi-Held French

*By the Associated Press*

VICHY, France — André François-Poncet, former Ambassador to Italy, has conferred with representatives of the International Red Cross over the care of some 1,500,000 Frenchmen taken prisoner of war by the Germans.

François-Poncet, who was named French delegate to the Red Cross yesterday, has ordered a census of French prisoners.

Under armistice terms, Germans held by the French already have been freed, but the French need not be released until the peace treaty is signed. The Germans, however, are reported to have agreed to release mambers of special services.

# British Columbia Reopens Question Of Oil Price Cut

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

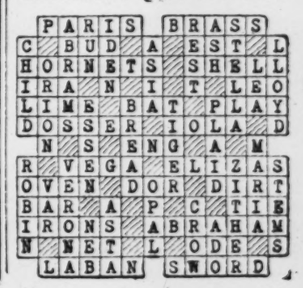
VICTORIA, British Columbia—The argument between the British Columbia Government and large American oil companies over gasoline prices here has been resumed. After a "strike" by the companies which threatened at one time to paralyze motor traffic, the Government reduced prices two cents a gallon, instead of three cents, as proposed at first. Now the oil companies insist that their costs have been raised by the war and that the two-cent reduction has become intolerable.

The Government has agreed to reconsider the whole problem in the light of new facts produced by the companies, but there is no assurance that prices will be raised. On the contrary, it is known that the Government regards its original two-cent reduction as extremely moderate and it was accepted only as a compromise to end the strike.

Meanwhile T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Premier, announced that the Government was making good headway in its exploration for a new oil field in the Peace River district. The Government's first test hole has reached a depth of some 3,000 feet but must be sunk to 6,000 feet to test the formation.

If the Government succeeds in striking oil in large quantities the entire oil situation here will be changed. In any case, the Canadian Government is endeavoring to expand the use of Alberta oil and to cut down drastically the importation of American oil.

## Crossword Quiz Answers



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# Battle of Britain: What Is Its Status?

ROME, July 31 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist Editor who frequently expresses views of the Fascist Government, warned his countrymen today not to expect an immediate attempt to invade England.

Signor Gayda, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, explained that, because of different conditions, "the spectacular lightning campaign" such as Germany and later Italy waged against France was not feasible against Britain.

Instead, Signor Gayda said, more gradual tactics, designed to wear England down and weaken its powers of resistance, were required.

This preparatory stage, with the object of isolating Britain, now is in progress, the Editor said.

**By Air and Sea**

It is based principally, he declared, on constant air attacks and efforts to blockade England through submarine action.

Parallel with direct attacks on the British Isles, Italy will be contributing in the weakening of Britain's strength by activities in the Mediterranean, Signor Gayda said.

He predicted that actual invasion of Britain probably would be attempted later when the preliminary phase was thoroughly accomplished.

Less than three weeks ago Signor Gayda asserted that preparations for a vast Axis assault on Britain would be completed in a few days.

He wrote July 15 that Britain would have to choose between the "renovating, restorative forces of Europe or extremely grim violent war" in which its overthrow "will be measured not by years or weeks of which Churchill spoke, but by days or hours."

[At about the same time German sources said that an invasion attempt would not come that week or the next, but that it would come.]

**Italy's Role**

As early as July 9, Signor Gayda declared the Axis powers had agreed on their respective attacks for the Battle of Britain, with Italy's share to harass Britain in Egypt and Africa, prey on its shipping from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and, above all, to immobilize a large part of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

Today Signor Gayda wrote:

"The war against England cannot be lightninglike, spectacular and ponderous like the one against France.

"It must be one of constant hammering and exhaustion. It must strike and destroy with calculated method all the national and imperial forces of diverse nature and topography which may sustain British resistance."

**Why the Change?**

The difference in the two types of war, Signor Gayda said, "is due not so much to Britain's insularity, which is well equipped for national defense, as to the fact of its national system, its Empire spread out over the world, which is participating with varied powerful forces in defense and offense."

In the present phase, the Fascist editor went on, "Germany is carrying out two essential tasks, to progressively disorganize and pulverize the entire internal system of the island and to cut its communication with the external world."

This, he said, "is a necessary premise for war action carried more directly against British territory."

"No less essential is isolation of the island," Signor Gayda wrote. "The combined action of German bombers and torpedo craft today means rapid and uninterrupted progress in this task of destruction."

Italy's mission in this campaign, Signor Gayda said, is to "engage and wear down British naval forces concentrated largely in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

"Italy is engaging in the Mediterranean, in African territories and waters, power air and naval forces of the British Empire which wear out in daily serried action and are cut off from defensive and offensive activities against Germany."

## Nazi Press Concedes Britain No 'Stroll'

*By the Associated Press*

Berlin, July 31

A note of reluctant admiration for Great Britain's stout resistance appeared yesterday in the German press even while Nazi bombers renewed their deadly attacks on the island empire and the High Command reported fresh destruction of British merchant shipping and warships.

Adolf Hitler's own Völkischer Beobachter, which has published many a vitriolic attack on the British, conceded that the invasion "will be anything but a pleasant stroll through the countryside."

"Englishmen and Scotsmen are not cowardly," said the paper, "and no doubt will defend themselves courageously."

However, the Boersen Zeitung found what it described as a fatal weakness in the haste with which England is trying to "improvise" its national defenses, and insisted ominously that the real attack on Britain had not yet begun.

*By the Associated Press*

A sudden concentration of German air attack on Dover stirred world-wide conjecture that Britain's hour of ultimate trial had come, with Dover as a prospective bridgehead for invasion of the tight little isle. Yet circumstances of the Nazi bombardment of that port, as officially reported in Berlin, sharply conflict with that impression.

Certainly, if the Germans plan to land masses of troops at Dover port, blocking its entrance by sinking enemy ships in the fairway would create more difficulties for the invaders than for the defenders. That is a step that the British plan of defense might well include in order to deny the enemy use of the sheltered waters of Dover or any other narrow-mouthed harbor on the English Channel.

Landing of siege guns, tanks and other equipment which the Germans would need to prosecute and invasion with any hope of success would be a difficult matter at best. Setting even lightly equipped troops ashore on open beaches is not an easy matter. Landing heavy tanks, guns and trucks without docks to help would be a tremendous undertaking.

**Dockage Facilities Needed**

British veterans of the World War, as well as of the fruitless attempt to stem the Nazi invasion of Norway, know much about such difficulties. It was inadequacy of dockage facilities in selected Norwegian fiords, coupled with Nazi air bombing, that frustrated the Franco-British attempt to relieve Trondheim, and unseated the Chamberlain ministry in England.

A landing on England's open beaches would be even more difficult. They are unsheltered from the swells of the shallow Channel and North Sea—waters which are set rolling by even a minor conflict between wind and sea currents. The Dover-Calais passage is apt to be an uneasy journey for passengers at any season of the year.

All this enhances the importance of the weather factor in the present military situation. Any signs of a prolonged spell of calm on the Channel probably would arouse graver fears in Britain than the intensified air bombardment of Dover and its vicinity.

**Nazi Propaganda**

Though the Dover air battles furnish few dependable new clues as to the German plans, German propaganda on a world-wide front is doing its best to convince everybody that the assault on England will be over and another smashing Nazi victory recorded by Oct. 1 or thereabouts.

Dispatches from Bern, Switzerland alleged that Italian fighting planes and German-trained Italian troops were massed alongside Nazi forces for a part in the invasion of England.

Italian sources in Switzerland said that plane-load after plane-load of parachute troops, veterans of battles in Ethiopia and Spain, have flown across France to take-off bases from the Bay of Biscay to the Low Countries facing the English Channel and North Sea.

Another report from Switzerland stated that the Germans had closed all rail and road frontier posts of the Swiss-German frontier except that at Margarethen in Austria, apparently in a move to ensure secrecy for troop movements through southern Germany in connection with preparations for the offensive against England.

**Balkan Situation**

Balkan circles are rumbling with reports that Herr Hitler in person set Sept. 15 as the deadline by which Rumania must adjust its territorial disputes with Hungary, Bulgaria, and other Balkan neighbors, or have a settlement imposed on her by the Hitler-Mussolini axis. Why that date?

It could not mean that Herr Hitler is prepared to hold off his thrust to conquer England so long. Winter would be too close. Another explanation, if reports of his ultimatum are accurate, is that by Sept. 15 he expects to have the Battle of Britain won or so nearly so that he can turn his attention and his armies eastward again to set up a "new order"—by force if need by.

**Reich Business Deals**

Again, rumors have been circulating in Buenos Aires that Germany is offering signed-sealed-and-delivered contracts to Latin-American merchants for delivery of German goods in October in exchange for food stuff. The reports prove untraceable; but include a statement that the Germans are ready to accept heavy penalties if they fail to carry out the October delivery commitments.

It is readily conceivable that this is merely Axis propaganda designed to muddy the waters of Pan-American unity.

October delivery on such deals would be possible only with the British fleet eliminated from the Atlantic. It was still ruling the wave there at last accounts. Predicting its total elimination in two months is taking in a lot of unexplored territory, even for the Axis propaganda factory.

## Oil Wage Dispute Settled in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., July 31 (AP)—A tentative settlement of the economic conflict between President Lazaro Cardenas and the Petroleum Workers' Union was announced today to take effect tomorrow.

The following bases for a final solution of the problem of the oil industry's 68,000,000-peso ($13,600,000) operating deficit were agreed upon:

Dismissal of 3,000 workers; reduction of higher bracket salaries, chiefly among the 3,000 employees making more than 700 pesos ($140) monthly; downward revision of all administrative salaries; and no further replacements when vacancies occur.

Before any agreement can become final, the rank and file of the Petroleum Workers' Union must approve it.

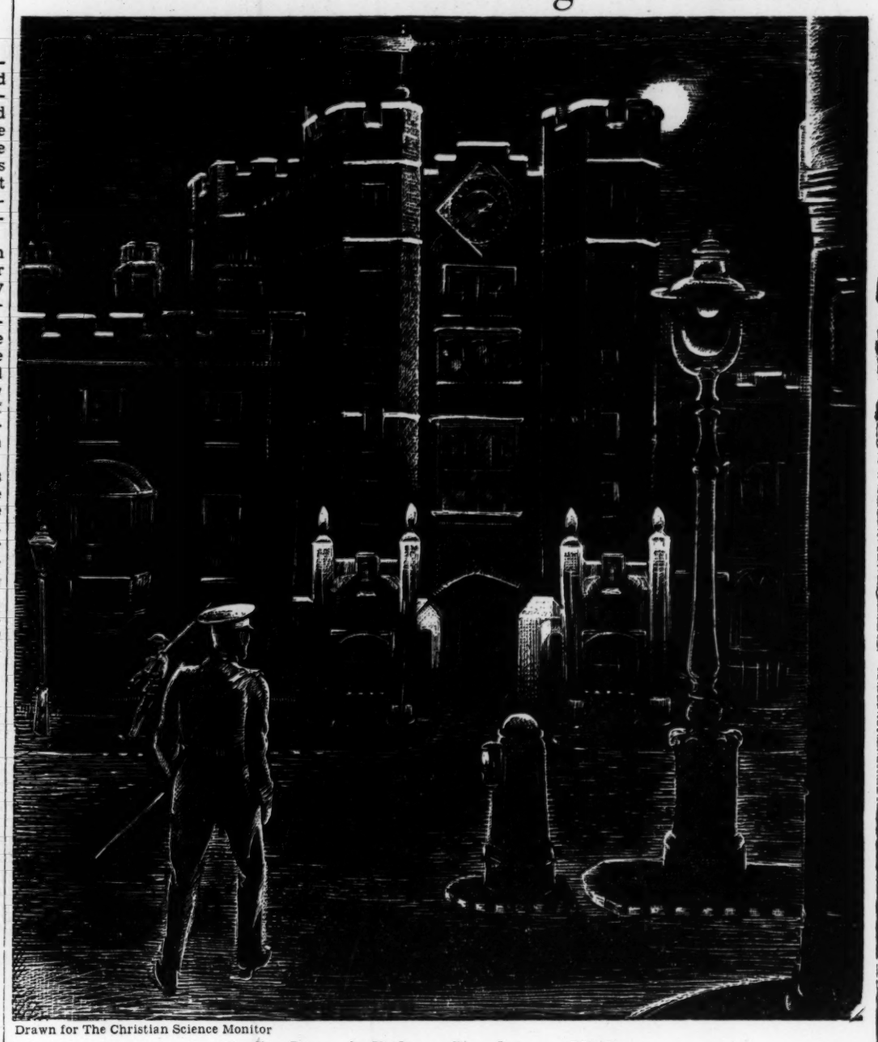
## WPA Aids Camden In Fire Relief Task

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMDEN, N. J., July 31—State officials of the Work Projects Administration have sent "all possible assistance" to this city with its victims of the $2,000,000 fire yesterday, largest in its history. Clothes, bedding, and laborers are being sent to aid in alleviating the effects of the flames which spread over four blocks.

Officials report that the fire started from an undetermined origin in the $1,000,000 automotive paint and soap factory of the R. M. Hollingshead Company. In a heroic nine-hour battle, the flames were controlled by the Camden fire department, aided by firemen from south New Jersey communities and all available personnel and equipment from Philadelphia, across the Delaware River.

# Moonbeams Etch Buildings in Blackout



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**St. James's Palace, London, at Night**

**When the full moon shines down upon London during a summer blackout, the city appears to be painted in silver, buildings looming dark before the wayfarer, except for the outlines, which appear to be etched sharply against the blackness beyond. Even the pedestrians reflect the pale light which, here and there, glistens brightly from the bayonet or sword of men under arms. White lines painted on the pavement edges to guide bus and taxi drivers through the darkened streets stand out sharply. This is one of a series of three sketches drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.**

## British Ship and Raider Battle in South Atlantic

*By the Associated Press*

The British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara fought a battle with a German raider, a fast converted merchant ship, in the South Atlantic, but was unable to prevent the raider escaping, the British Admiralty announced.

The Admiralty said the German ship, mounting four guns on each broadside, turned away immediately after she was hit, using a smoke screen to escape.

The Alcantara, however, chased her until a German shot reduced her speed, the report said.

The British casualties were two killed and seven wounded.

The 22,209-ton British Royal Mail liner Alcantara was converted into an armed merchant vessel with 10 guns mounted on her decks.

She joined the British South Atlantic squadron last March.

German planes attacked shipping off the southeast coast of England, continuing blows they have been delivering in this region almost incessantly for the past three days.

South English ports of Swansea and Plymouth were bombed, the Germans said.

They also charged the British with bombing the non-military university city of Heidelberg and with shooting down German salvage planes bearing Red Cross signs.

Two British battleships and an aircraft carrier had been hit by Italian bombers in a raid on an eastern Mediterranean convoy July 30, the Italian news agency Stefani reported.

The convoy was broken up completely, the correspondent said.

Meanwhile British bombers were making extensive daylight raids on Germany and the Low Countries, the Air Ministry announced.

In the daylight raids a supply ship at Flushing, Holland, was damaged, the Ministry said. Other craft were attacked at Emden and Hamburg and off the island of Terschelling, as well as oil refineries in the Ruhr and airdromes in other parts of Germany.

The Ministry said "one of our bombers was lost" and two fighter pilots were missing.

French fliers took part in the raids, headquarters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee in London, announced.

## Clashes in Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, July 31 (AP)—Heavy fighting between British and Italian forces in the Moyale region, where the Italians have invaded British Kenya from Ethiopia, was reported officially by the British yesterday.

British forces in this area, having retired before Italian pressure in recent days, now have been reinforced by new contingents from South Africa.

## Australia Cheers

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 31 (AP)—Australia claims to have outstripped Canada in the friendly rivalry under the Empire Air Training scheme by listing 123,624 applicants for the Royal Australian Air Force compared with 115,000 reported in Canada. The Commonwealth has accepted 27,735 compared with 25,000 in Canada.

Australia at present boasts an air strength of 20,000 men as against the 3,500 airmen under enlistment before the war. In addition there are some 16,000 serving in the Royal Australian Navy and a total of 134,000 in all the fighting services.

## Tonnage Losses

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—The Axis powers have lost 1,162,000 tons of shipping since the war began, the British Admiralty said yesterday, to 1,503,587 for Britain and its allies.

Germany's losses were set at 908,000 tons and Italy's at 254,000.

Acknowledged British losses up to July 21 were 283 ships of 1,193,411 tons; total Allied losses of 66 ships of 310,176 tons, and total neutral losses of 226 ships of 693,493 tons.

Nazi sea and air forces sank 49,857 tons of British, Allied and neutral shipping in the week ending July 21, the Admiralty declared. Eleven ships, totaling 37,577 tons were British. One was an Allied vessel of 2,088 tons, and six were neutral and aggregated 10,192 tons.

The Berlin newspaper Borsen Zeitung listed British merchant marine losses at 257,080 tons for the week ending July 28. A German High Command communiqué said German bombers had virtually destroyed 32,000 tons of shipping at Dover July 29.

## Port Defenses

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, said in a broadcast to the Empire today that Britain was prepared to meet emergencies arising from destruction of its ports by German planes.

"Enemy action might at any time make sudden changes in our port arrangements," he said, "and we have made plans to meet such emergencies."

## Otto Asks Mexico To Take Noblemen

MEXICO, D. F., July 31 (AP)—The office of President Cardenas reported today that Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the nonexistent Austrian throne, has asked Mexico to provide refuge for nine Austrian noblemen to keep them from falling into the hands of the Nazi conquerors of France.

The noblemen, reported living in the section of France not occupied by the Germans, were said to include Baron Walter von Schuschnigg, brother of the former Austrian Chancellor, Kurt von Schuschnigg.

Archduke Otto, himself a refugee in New York, wrote that those for whom he sought a haven were writers, artists and men of natural science. He said strict United States immigration laws made their entrance there almost impossible.

## Britain Asks Aid Of Subjects in U. S.

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, July 31

The British Embassy yesterday invited British subjects in this country who are yachtsmen, experienced air pilots, and others who have other special training to enlist in Britain's armed forces.

## Lancastria News Withheld to Keep Germans in Dark

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, told the House of Commons today the news of the sinking of the British transport ship Lancastria was withheld six weeks because it was evident from German radio reports that the Germans were "totally unaware" of her identity.

The Lancastria was sunk June 17 and news of the sinking was published July 25.

Bomb sinking of the former Cunard liner off St. Nazaire, France, left 2,823 persons missing, the largest marine casualty list of the war.

Mr. Duff Cooper declared it was contrary to general policy to announce the loss of individual merchant ships. The tonnage of the Lancastria, however, was included in the weekly statement of July 2, he said.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declined to give information about Italian or German submarines captured, sunk or damaged because, he said, such knowledge would be "invaluable to the enemy."

## Radio-Controlled Boats as Targets

ALGONAC, Mich., July 31 (AP)—Four radio-controlled speedboats which will be used in target practice of United States naval air bombers are nearing completion here in the Chris-Craft Corporation plant.

Engines of 275 horsepower, enabling speeds up to 35 miles per hour, will be installed in each boat. Radio will start, stop, shift them into gear and send them in any direction.

Test runs are scheduled to be made in August.

Sources here said pilots of naval bombers will be instructed not to destroy the boats in target practice.

# Two Months Under Nazis: Netherlands in Iron Grip

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 31—A little more than two months of occupation by Germans has been sufficient to convince the average Netherlander that in such matters as legislating, operating courts, raising food, and for that matter even eating it, he himself has very little to say.

In short, the Netherlands is being ruled by an iron hand.

This is seen in the fact that capital punishment now awaits the Netherlander convicted of giving aid to the British. It is seen in the fact that Netherlanders are forbidden to listen to foreign radio broadcasts.

In the early days of the German occupation, German authorities stated that they would not enforce Nazi views upon the people of the Netherlands.

Today, however, different circumstances exist, Germany claims, which give them the right to take a vigorous hand in the social and political reorganization of the country. German advice and services are being backed up by drastic measures.

**Can Seize Property**

For instance, property confiscation awaits persons or societies agitating or otherwise working against the Reich. At the same time political party activity has been severely curbed by placing the party under the control of a commissioner, as in the case of the Social-Democratic Party, the Communist Party, and the Revolutionary Social Workers Party.

And in cases where trials by court are necessary, German courts have been established to try cases involving Germans and Netherlanders who have offended against the Reich.

Germanization has not escaped the Netherlands' industry and agriculture, which must now be geared to the German war machine, at whatever cost.

Butter is rationed, the price of eggs is high—a new experience for a country which has always had more than enough of these commodities.

An example of what is being done to the Netherlands' food resources is seen in a recent order that 12,000,000 laying hens, about two-thirds of the country's reserves, be killed before Sept. 15. Many of the cattle are facing the same fate, a fate which is brought on by lack of cattle fodder and chicken feed.

This picture of conditions in the Netherlands today is in sharp contrast to the treatment promised by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart when he first became civil administrator of the country.

In his proclamation on taking office May 30, he stated that Netherlands laws hitherto observed would remain in force as far as possible, that Netherlands officials would be the instruments of power in the new administration, and that the independence of legal jurisdiction would be preserved.

**A Different Course**

He also stated that the Netherlands would not be subject to further living discomforts other than those rendered necessary by the enforced communal relations with the Reich and the destructive will of Germany's enemies. Reconstruction, he promised, of all damage done by war would be undertaken immediately.

Today these things appear to be taking a different course.

Although Dr. Seyss-Inquart assured the Netherlands that Germany has no designs on Dutch possessions overseas, and that Germany does not wish to exterminate the Netherlands itself, he has forbidden the people to demonstrate loyalty to Queen Wilhelmina.

Declaring that the Queen, now living in London and co-operating with the British, "belongs to the enemy," the German governors have decreed therefore that the Queen must not be acclaimed or mentioned in political gatherings during the German occupation.

These and many other similar measures govern conditions in the Netherlands today. Although Germany has little direct control over Netherlanders living throughout the empire, actions of these empire citizens may bring retaliation against citizens at home. Several hundred of them already have been arrested and shipped to German concentration camps in reprisal for alleged ill-treatment of Germans in the Netherlands East Indies.

## Nazi Reprisals

AMSTERDAM (via Berlin) (AP)—More arrests have been made in The Netherlands in reprisal against bad treatment of Germans in Holland's overseas possessions, it has been announced officially.

The numbers of Dutch arrested were not disclosed but it was said they were "some hundreds." They will be held in Germany.

These retaliatory measures will be repealed, it was said, when interned Germans in the Dutch possessions are released and allowed to work normally.

# Conscription in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, July 31 (AP)—The Government ordered today conscription of all Australian men of the ages of 20, 22, 23 and 24 for service in the citizen forces within the Commonwealth.

Men of 21 had been called up previously.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The new call of four classes comes almost immediately after the Australian Government had announced suspension of recruiting for overseas service. With the number of men who have volunteered for overseas reaching the total of 80,000, the Government is now concentrating on a plan for a home defense force of 250,000 men.

Australia's necessity of conserving its man power has caused the Government to limit the call for service to a point which will leave an adequate force of workers to man the arms factories.

Australia already has undertaken a defense expenditure of £453,000,000 for three years, the bulk of the amount to be raised by loans, although further increases in taxation are expected.

Meanwhile the Federal Government has approved a scheme formulated by the Returned Soldiers League—veterans of the last war—to train a large number of veterans for possible absorption in the home defense organization.

The league is arranging to organize its members into two classes—"A" class to form an Army Reserve to be classified into specialist groups such as signalers and machine-gunners, and "B" class of members less physically fit.

When established, these groups will form into battalions on an establishment which the Army Department will provide. The Army can then, as required, provide for the absorption of a considerable number in home defense, including the manning of forts.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# Pitching to Mize a Real Problem—Manchester Tourney—Big Crewmen Sought

## Cardinal First Baseman Breaks Hub Batting Slump

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

For four years Johnny Mize has been trying to hit .300 here in Boston. Although the big first baseman has compiled a .346 lifetime batting average since his arrival in a Cardinal uniform back in 1936, and rattled fences and bleacher walls in all other National League parks, he has had his troubles at the Allston field.

However, now that slugging Johnny has the new Hive fences to shoot at, his days of lengthy Hub slumps are over. During the current series with the Bees, his clouting has been spectacular—two homers, a triple, a double, two singles and seven runs batted in for the first two games.

**High and Inside**

"If the game is close and you can keep the ball high and inside on Mize," said Casey Stengel before yesterday's 13-5 Bee defeat—their seventh in a row, "you've got a good chance of winning. But if you make a mistake and throw it low, or waist high, the game won't be close, because he'll hit it out of sight."

Stengel and a majority of other National Leaguers have called Mize the best hitter in their circuit since his first year with the Cardinals. "He's hard to fool," said Casey. "You might get him on a certain pitch in the first inning, but in the third he's liable to hit that same pitch into the bleachers. The only thing you can do is try to make him hit the ball on the handle of the bat. Nobody can get distance unless he meets the ball with the fat of the wood."

**Equals 1939 Total**

Mize hit two homers in yesterday's game, to bring his 1940 total to 28. He has climbed steadily during his major career. In '36 he hit 19, the next year he went to 25, then reached 27 in '38 and 28 last season. At this 1940 rate he should go to 35 or 40 before the end of September. At least his pace is no longer slackened when he comes to the Hub.

The Bees are hitting the ball fairly well, but bad pitching continues to hurt their chances of leaving the cellar. 'Bama Rowell lifted his batting average to .322 by making three hits yesterday, Chet Ross went up to .309 by getting two and Eddie Miller went over .290 again by equalling the output of Chet. Stengel has promoted Miller to the No. 3 spot in the batting order. Max West could help the run production by snapping out of his slump. Prior to today's double-header he had hit .190 since the All-Star game.

Bill Posedel, who should be the ace of the pitching staff, has lost five straight and has won only three games in the last two months. Manuel Salvo has a losing streak of four, and Joe Sullivan and Dick Errickson have slowed down after earlier spurts. Perhaps the return of Jim Tobin to the rubber will help. Stengel will need the full co-operation of the staff during the approaching series with the Cincinnati Reds, who play double-headers here Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

⁂

Briefs . . . Johnny Cooney's hitting streak was extended to 13 games yesterday. . . Mize has hit homers in every National League park except Philadelphia and Chicago this season. . . Whitey Wietlemann, injured reserve infielder of the Bees, watched the second Cardinal game from the press box. . . . Gene Desautels, the Red Sox catcher who stayed home when the club went West, sat in the Hive grandstand with the Mrs. . . . Ethan Allen and his photographers are at the Hive working on another National League movie.

⁂

Bob Feller's victory over the Red Sox last night was his seventeenth. . . He has beaten Joe Cronin three times this year. . . . The Indians have taken seven of their last eight starts against the Sox. . . . It was Boston's first night setback of the season, after three wins. . . . Lou Finney's average soared to .354 when he made three hits facing Feller. . . Only Ray Radcliff is ahead of him in the American League offensive race. . . . Bobby Doerr continues to climb the batting ladder.

## Zuppke Directs Several Votes For Anderson

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Robert C. Zuppke of Illinois, dean of Big Ten coaches, hopped on the Eddie Anderson bandwagon today in the drive to make the Iowa mentor head coach of the All-Stars for their football game with the Green Bay Packers here Aug. 29.

Zuppke directed conductors of the nationwide poll to credit to Anderson all his votes, giving the Hawkeye coach a total of 1,268,244, far ahead of all rivals.

Anderson has polled 1,076,792 in his own right. Second in the race as Big Ten representative on the All-Star staff is Mal Elward of Purdue with 231,152 points.

The staff also will contain four other coaches, each from a different section of the country.

The sectional leaders:

East—Tad Wieman, Princeton, 305,544; Carl Snavely, Cornell, 118,279. South—Lowell Dawson, Tulane, 298,237; Bernie Moore, L. S. U. 122,737. Midwest—Don Faurot, Missouri, 652,540; Frank Hood, Rockhurst (Kansas City), 437,829. Far West—Buck Shaw, Santa Clara, 327,074; Howard Jones, Southern California, 92,676.

## Baseball Games

### Today

**American League**

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

**National League**

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Only games scheduled.)

### Tomorrow

**American League**

Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
(Only games scheduled.)

**National League**

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn (two games).
(Only games scheduled.)


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*Reliable Red* —By Pap'

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It begins to look as though the Cincinnati Reds, after relaxing for a bit of a breathing spell which gave the other contenders false hope, have settled down to the business of winning the National League pennant.

The Reds, by putting on a timely spurt at this vital stage of the race, appear to have found their real strength at last. Right now, Manager Bill McKechnie's outfit is a far stronger team than the 1939 club which paced the National League and then fell apart when they faced the Yankees in the big series. The important role played by the Cincinnati aces in the National League's shut-out triumph over the American League All-Stars may be a hint that the senior league will be no push-over in the 1940 World Series.

It was big Paul Derringer who paved the way for a National League victory in the mid-summer classic. Paul had been having some rough going about that time, but his fine performance seems to have acted like a tonic. He returned immediately to his winning ways and turned in several brilliant performances. His 13th victory of the season, scored at the expense of the Giants, was a brilliant effort which indicates that the 34-year-old hurler has lost none of his skill. He had a no-hitter for seven innings and then Babe Young broke the ice.

Only 29 Giant batters faced Paul in the game. He threw only 86 balls to subdue the New Yorkers. It was a real masterpiece and a fine companion piece for the two one-hitters he has turned in this year.

Derringer, Bucky Walters and Junior Thompson are likely to go right on piling up victories for the Reds. Walters, like Derringer, has regained his real stride after faltering for a spell and should go on pacing the team.

Las season, left field was one of the Reds' vulnerable spots. Now that McKechnie has installed Morrie Arnovich in that sector, the picture has been changed and the task of heading the Cincinnati crew gets harder and harder with each game.—**Pap'**

### Boston Batting

**Bees**

| | Games | At Bat | Hits | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rowell | 66 | 214 | 69 | .322 |
| Ross | 86 | 333 | 103 | .309 |
| Cooney | 53 | 148 | 44 | .298 |
| Miller | 85 | 309 | 90 | .291 |
| West | 76 | 277 | 75 | .270 |
| Moore | 59 | 210 | 56 | .267 |
| Sisti | 71 | 267 | 63 | .235 |
| Hassett | 82 | 326 | 76 | .233 |
| Glossop | 57 | 162 | 36 | .222 |
| Andrews | 16 | 27 | 5 | .185 |
| Masi | 42 | 93 | 17 | .183 |
| Berres | 51 | 110 | 18 | .164 |
| Wietelmann | 24 | 14 | 2 | .143 |

**Red Sox**

| | Games | At Bat | Hits | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finney | 79 | 342 | 122 | .357 |
| Carey | 15 | 31 | 11 | .355 |
| Williams | 89 | 351 | 118 | .336 |
| Cramer | 92 | 404 | 127 | .314 |
| Di Maggio | 47 | 144 | 43 | .299 |
| Foxx | 85 | 301 | 89 | .295 |
| Tabor | 88 | 342 | 99 | .289 |
| Peacock | 45 | 99 | 28 | .283 |
| Doerr | 90 | 371 | 103 | .277 |
| Cronin | 91 | 325 | 90 | .276 |
| Owen | 18 | 49 | 11 | .224 |
| Desautels | 58 | 183 | 38 | .208 |
| Spence | 22 | 21 | 4 | .190 |
| Glenn | 20 | 45 | 5 | .111 |

### Boston Pitching

**Bees**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Errickson | 21 | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Salvo | 10 | 4 | 5 | .444 |
| Sullivan | 23 | 6 | 10 | .375 |
| Coffman | 22 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Piechota | 15 | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Posedel | 23 | 6 | 14 | .300 |
| Strincevich | 19 | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| Williams | 4 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Tobin | 2 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Javery | 20 | 0 | 3 | .000 |

**Red Sox**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wagner | 12 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Heving | 22 | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| Grove | 15 | 6 | 2 | .714 |
| Dickman | 21 | 7 | 4 | .636 |
| Hash | 28 | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Wilson | 25 | 5 | 4 | .556 |
| Galehouse | 18 | 6 | 6 | .500 |
| Johnson | 3 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Bagby | 33 | 7 | 10 | .412 |
| Oatermueller | 17 | 1 | 5 | .167 |
| Mustaikis | 5 | 0 | 1 | .000 |

## Tiller Talk

### Sou'wester, Electrical Gale Provide Yacht Test

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

QUINCY, Mass., July 31—And the wind blew, and it blew, and the sailors they showed delight.

This is the summary of yesterday's smoky sou'wester which shifted into a northwest electrical gale at the close of Squantum Yacht Club's first day in this third annual Quincy Bay Race Week now in operation.

The late four o'clock start necessitated by low tidal conditions almost was havoc-wreaking, but the decision of the race committee to shorten courses and the prevalence of a rail-down sou'wester to shorten the time some more, all contributed to the returning of 159 racers to their moorings safely off the Wollaston and Squantum yacht clubs just a few seconds before the electrical storm hit.

**Sheets of Rain**

Then darkness descended, brightly contrasting white hulls. Sheets of rain in east-west parallels streaked in from the north as the 400-odd yachtsmen and friends viewed the storm from the piazzas of the two Wollaston Beach clubs.

They were well satisfied that they were ashore before the gale hit, yet had they not weathered a stiff sou'westerly all afternoon in good order?

⁂

Year after year yachtsmen in this section are faced with hard, knock-down winds, which they not only successfully combat by clever handling of sails and tiller, but manage to race at the same time.

It is a severe test that these veterans and youngsters face on white-cap afternoons, but seemingly no test is too difficult for them to master.

Marblehead Race Week, Quincy's traditional pace-setter, has yearly produced ocean squall tests that must furnish the experience for these yachtsmen, for they pass local examinations with flying colors.

Coast Guard protection is always available at these races, but only on hand to tow in boats when stays part, sheets go, or an extra pufl catches one of the small boats and tosses it over.

Every yachtsman is taught what to do when his boat goes over, and instinctively he performs his task. He first climbs on the bottom of his upturned craft, and looks over the situation. Soon a motorboat or Coast Guard escort near the scene spies his predicament and rushes over.

Tow lines are tossed to the boat, and the yachtsman ties a bowline with a couple of turns around the mast. To save the sail, he knows he must take it off, and immediately does that trick by swimming around in the water.

**Floating Articles**

Equipment is next tossed to the Coast Guard boat, so that when the towing begins these articles will not float away.

If the boat is small enough—one of Winabout, Snipe or Radio Class size — usually three husky men can right it alongside the speed boat, and then by fast towing the bow will rise high and the water rush out of the stern.

Once towed into the yacht club, the yachtsman must bail out his boat, straighten rigging and hang out his sails to dry.

⁂

There were few such incidents yesterday, yet the knock-down puffs came with intensity and frequency. And though the Coast Guard was busy dashing to and fro over Quincy Bay, they, too, enjoyed the ride, for there was little work to do.

**Over 30 Hit**

But, after the electrical gale hit the small craft gathered hastily around Squantum Yacht Club floats and mooring bases in the vicinity, there was plenty of bailing and work to be done.

Over 30 of the fleet were tipped over at their moorings, and the owners and crews rushed out to their yachts, to tow them ashore and bail out.

Yes, the Quincy Bay yachtsmen had a busy day of it yesterday, but there were happy smiles afterwards that denoted a hard day's sailing well done.

## Boston Box Scores

### Bees

| ST. LOUIS | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown ss | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| T. Moore cf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Slaughter rf | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mize 1b | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Padgett c | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| *Hopp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Owen c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koy lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| S. Martin 3b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Orengo 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Warneke p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals | 43 | 13 | 19 | 33 | 27 | 17 | 0 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Sisti 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Cooney cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| West rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ross lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowell 2b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Hassett 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Berres c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| †E. Moore | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masi c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Posedel p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Glossop | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Javery p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 27 | 10 | 0 |

*Ran for Padgett in eighth. †Batted for Berres in fourth. ‡Batted for Posedel in seventh.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | —13 |
| Boston | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —5 |

Runs batted in, Ross, Slaughter 2, Padgett 4, Koy 2, T. Moore, Mize 3, Warneke, Rowell, Miller, Sisti. Two-base hits West, Miller, Cooney, Orengo, Padgett, T. Moore. Three-base hit, Padgett. Home runs, Koy, Mize 2, Sisti. Hits off Posedel, 13 in 7 innings; off Javery, 6 in 2 innings. Left on base, Boston 3, St. Louis 10. Stolen base, Koy. Sacrifice, Warneke. Base on balls, by Posedel 3, by Warneke, by Javery 2. Struck out by Posedel, by Warneke 2, by Javery. Double plays, Orengo, Brown and Mize 2; Warneke, Padgett and Mize. Wild pitches, Warneke 2. Losing pitcher Posedel. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Klem, Ballanfant and Campbell. Attendance, 753.

### Red Sox

| CLEVELAND | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chapman, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Weatherly, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boudreau, ss | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Trosky, 1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Campbell, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Keltner, 3b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Mack, 2b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Hemsley, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Feller, p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 30 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| BOSTON | | | | | | | |
| Di Maggio rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cramer cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin ss | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Williams lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Finney 1b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| †Ostermueller | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tabor 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Doerr 2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Peacock c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Bagby p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| *Foxx | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 24 | 15 | 2 |

*Batted for Bagby in seventh. †Ran for Finney in ninth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | —2 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Runs batted in, Mack, Finney. Two-base hit, Finney. Sacrifices, Keltner, Hemsley. Double plays, Bagby, Doerr and Finney; Mack, Boudreau, Keltner and Hemsley. Left on base, Boston 7, Cleveland 10. Base on balls, by Bagby 3, by Wilson, by Feller 2. Struck out, by Bagby, by Wilson, by Feller 8. Hits, off Bagby 8 in 6 innings; off Wilson, 1 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Bagby. Time, 2h. 4m. Umpires, Quinn, Rue, Moriarty and Hubbard. Attendance (actual), 49,236.

## Ould Newbury Tourney

Ould Newbury Golf Club will be host to an M. G. A. open medal play golf tournament this Friday and Saturday. The nine hole golf course bordering the Newburyport Turnpike, held an early reputation against golf scoring until Jesse Guilford broke 70 one year with a 69. Time and improvements have made changes but the course still tests good golfers. There will be two classes, one from scratch to 15 and one from 16 to 30 with gross and net prizes.

## Mandly Ready For Defense Of N. E. Golf

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 31 (AP)—If Holly Mandly, the Avon, Conn., stylist, finishes as he started at the Manchester Country Club, he can't miss retaining his New England amateur golf championship and becoming the first three-time winner.

An experienced campaigner, Mandly won his first New England crown back in 1935, and primed himself for today's 36-hole qualifying play with a practice round of 68, a performance that indicated he was as hot as the current weather hereabouts.

And Mandly must remain just as hot to achieve his ambition, for the 101 rivals that tee off with him this morning include two score serious contenders.

There were four other former winners down to start, Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk, Maine, who led the field in 1937-38, Charlie Clare, Bobby Grant and Frank Ross, other outstanding members of Connecticut's small but select delegation. Ross defeated Clare for the title when it last was won on the Manchester course, back in 1933. Twenty others who competed here that year are on this year's starting list.

Massachusetts, as usual, dominates the field with 41 entries, including such capable golfers as Ted Bishop, the new Bay State champion, Jesse Guilford, former national amateur titlist, Joe Lynch, Eddie and Leo Martin, the Trapelo twins. Among the other state titlists entered are Ray Lenahan of Rhode Island, and Tommy Pierce of Vermont, who won his state's honors for the third-straight year at Burlington Saturday.

After today's 36-holes of medal play, the field will be reduced to 32 for tomorrow's opening match play. The program calls for two rounds of match play Thursday and Friday and a 36-hole championship match on Saturday.

## Late Bulletins

### N. E. Amateur Golf

**MANCHESTER, N. H., July 31 (AP)—George Lane, 27-year-old Franklin, N. H., millhand, took the early lead in the first round of the New England amateur golf championship's qualifying play today by clipping three strokes off Manchester Country Club's 72-par.**

**Lane, a former caddy master in his home town who regained his amateur standing only a few weeks ago, put together six birdies and an eagle while giving regulation figures their first fracture with his 69.**

⁂

### Mrs. Little in Canada

**BRIDGEWATER, Nova Scotia, July 31 (AP) — Mrs. Dorothy Round Little, English tennis star and twice winner of the Wimbledon singles title, has arrived in Canada with her two-year-old son and is en route here for the duration of the war.**

## Lindrum Betters Own World Record

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 31 (AP)—Walter Lindrum, world billiards champion, bettered his world record today under the new balk line rule with a break of 3,361 in a match with his brother Fred. Lindrum's previous record, set in December, was 2,466. He also holds the record under the old rule with a break of 4,137.

## *Seeking Third N. E. Title*

By a Staff Photographer

**Holly Mandly from Connecticut opened defense of the New England amateur golf championship at Manchester, N. H., today. The Connecticut golfer has won the title twice and seeks to make it three against a field of more than 100 worthy opponents.**

## Heavy Weather Yachtsmen In Demand at Quincy Bay

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

QUINCY, Mass., July 31—Heavy weather crews to ride the weather rails were again at a premium this morning as Squantum Yacht Club concluded its two-day sponsorship of the third annual Quincy Bay Race Week.

Tomorrow the five days' racing will end in Hingham Bay under the auspices of the Quincy Yacht Club.

For the second-straight day, a late start was ordered for the racers as the low tide conditions of the bay prevented an earlier getaway. Enough air was in prospect, however, to assure the yachtsmen a "mooring" spot before a home-cooked meal after the race.

As was the case yesterday, added "live" ballast was the order of the day, so skippers scurried around hoping to find 200-pounders. All were soon signed up for the afternoon.

Today's prospect of another husky day for the yachtsmen evened the weather advantage in the various fleets. The first two days of Quincy Bay week found light airs prevailing, with light air boats holding the advantage.

**Smoky Sou'wester**

Yesterday, a smoky sou-wester, capped by a howling northwest electrical storm, found heavy weather boats among the leaders. Today the second "heavy weather" day should even the score.

Point leaders were prepared to protect their margins this afternoon as only two more days remained of the 1940 Quincy Race Week.

Feature leader of the week was Herbie Allbright and his Osseo in the Indian Class, with Harry Colburn's Mohawk and Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona in runner-up position.

Doug and Ann Russell widened their first place margin with a first yesterday in the Radio Class.

**Roger McAleer Leads**

Russell Mattern broke the Winabout Class tie with Kenneth Robbie when he chalked up a nice triumph over 32 of the class, while Robbie's Slalom dropped to fifth.

Roger McAleer managed to remain in first place in the Snipe Class point total for the week, although his Sora lost two points to Jimmy Wills' Whiz which came in first in yesterday's blow.

Willard Smith's Band Wagon barely held onto its leading margin with a fourth yesterday in the Hustler Class.

**Daniels' Second Win**

Among the winners was Horatio "Dutch" Holland helming Commodore Paul Ryan's Wollaston Yacht Club Indian, Blue Cloud, across the line, with Bill Scotson's Seneca, Mohawk, and Pillsbury's Apache all finishing in the minute blanket in that order.

George Daniels' second straight Star Class victory with his Rambler gave him the leadership of the week, as Alan Donklin brought his Nala II in second berth for the second consecutive day.

Norman Waddleton finally brought his Teaser in first in the Hull Sea Birds after chalking up two seconds. Paul Thompson's Babs was first in the Lawley-15 footers from Hingham.

**Adams Class Close**

Crawford Ferguson eked out a three-second win over Bill Rice's Quad in the best finish of the day as the three Adams Class boats hit the line together. Stanley Ferguson's Breezing Thru' was a mere three seconds behind Quad.

Although Band Wagon was blowing the trumpets in first position for the week, Bob Perry's Bob-Pat received the cannon in the Hustler Class, as Seifert brothers' Hard Tack was in second berth.

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Yesterday's sou'wester screeched so at times that the Indians—which will try anything once—refused to set spinnaker with the exception of four boats.

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Even those boats failed to gain much, with both Bonney's Wiwona and the MacDonald brothers' Astec losing their kites around the middle of the run.

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Allbright's Osseo was ahead of the gun at the start and was forced to re-start, losing about four minutes on the fleet. On the windward leg home from Long Island, Osseo raced through the fleet to nail fifth berth, after starting last.

## Greater Boston Golfers Enter Four-Ball Golf

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 31—A number of prominent Greater Boston golfers are entered in the White Mountain four-ball invitation golf tournament this week end at the Mount Washington Hotel course, Bretton Woods, N. H., under the direction of Lawson Little, Jr., U. S. open golf champion and director of golf at the hotel. The preliminaries in all classifications will be played on Friday Aug. 2 with the wind-up of the tourney coming on Sunday afternoon Aug. 4.

Fred J. Wright, Jr., of the Trapelo Golf Club, Belmont was among the first to enter the competition. Other golfers from this region are Charles E. Crane, Arthur H. Ross and Dr. Charles W. Crowley of the Charles River Country Club, Lionel McDuff of the Salem Country Club, Peabody, and John C. Leonard of Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott.

Dr. A. D. Crowell, Edmund H. Sears and E. T. Manson, all of Framingham will compete. J. F. O'Connell of Andover is also entered. Prizes of sterling silver will be awarded winners and runners-up in all classes. The trophies are worth $500.

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Johnny Mize, Cardinals**—Hit two home runs to lead 19-hit assault on Bees.

**Red Ruffing, Yankees**—Hit homer with two on and hurled shutout ball for six innings to get credit for triumph over Tigers.

**Jack Knott, White Sox**—Pitched two-hit shutout ball for eight innings and got credit for victory although forced out of game in ninth.

**Paul Derringer, Reds**—Allowed Giants only six hits before being removed for pinch hitter in eighth inning and won his 15th game of season.

**Chuck Klein, Phillies**—His triple was big blow in five-run second inning that helped beat Cubs 7-5.

**Truett Sewell, Pirates**—Held Dodgers to six scattered hits for easy victory.

**Bob Feller, Indians**—Won his 17th of season with eight hit performance against Red Sox.

**Dutch Leonard, Senators**—Pitched seven-hit ball to beat Browns.

## Quist's Proposal Has Been Rejected

MELBOURNE, July 31 (AAP)—The council of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association has rejected Adrian Quist's proposal that he and John Bromwich tour the United States playing exhibition games to aid Australian war funds.

Quist, who was rejected by the Australian Imperial Forces, said United States correspondents reported that American tennis has been suffering from a lack of competition which the Australian players could remedy. He said he was sure thousands of pounds could be raised by his plan as against hundreds by exhibition matches in Australia.

The council replied the proposal could not be entertained. One member of the council said the United States is opposed to sending teams overseas during wartime.

Bromwich has expressed his intention of enlisting.

## Eagles Sign Six

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—Signing of four veterans and two rookies for the coming season was announced yesterday by Bert Bell, President of the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Professional Football League.

The veterans who forwarded contracts were Bill Hughes, guard; George Somers, tackle; Herschel Ramsey, end, and Emmett Mortell, halfback. The rookie additions to the Eagles' squad were Don Looney, former Texas Christian end and co-captain, and Frank Emmons, 208-pound fullback from the University of Oregon.

## Cardinal Prospects

HAMILTON, Ontario (AP)—The Hamilton Red Wings of the Pony Baseball League announce acquisition of two right-hand pitchers—Leonard Nosel and Bob May—from the St. Louis Cardinals, the Red Wings' parent club.

At the same time the club gave unconditional releases to pitchers Walter Gibb and Mike Wessner.

# Cleveland and Detroit Tied for Lead in Junior Circuit Again—Eastern Tennis

## American League Pennant Race More Complicated

*By the Associated Press*

There is just no way to make sense out of the American League pennant scramble.

First the Boston Red Sox looked like they were going places. Then the Cleveland Indians went on the warpath. Intermittently the New York Yankees showed signs of awakening. More recently the Detroit Tigers have been setting the pace.

But today for at least the fifth time this season the leaders are in a tie and there positively is no possibility of predicting how the race will wind up.

**Feller's 17th**

The Cleveland Indians, who once gained first place by the simple process of losing four games in a row, moved back into a deadlock for the lead last night by the equally unspectacular feat of winning one game in a row.

Bob Feller kept eight hits scattered efficiently to beat the Boston Red Sox 2-1 in front of 49,238 fans. It was his 17th triumph of the year and came at exactly the proper time to capitalize on a three-game losing streak by the Tigers, who were dunked 8-6 by the Yankees.

Red Ruffing had the Tigers eating out of the palm of his hand most of the game. Ruffing himself contributed a three-run homer to the eight-run total the world champions amassed before Detroit ever scored. Then when Rudy York hit two homers and Pete Fox one to get rough with Ruffing in the late innings, Johnny Murphy stepped in and tamed them.

**Reds Widen Lead**

This turn in events lifted New York within 6½ games of the lead and one game out of third place.

The National League issue appeared more cut and dried than ever after the Cincinnati Reds snatched a 6-3 decision over the New York Giants and the Brooklyn Dodgers lost an 8-2 nocturnal tussle to the Pittsburgh Pirates. This set Brooklyn back to eight games behind the Reds.

Cincinnati's victory came through a four-run uprising in the eighth inning and was credited to Paul Derringer, his 15th. The tumultuous eighth saw Coach Jimmy Wilson of the Reds expelled for disputing a third strike and Pitcher Walter Brown of the Giants chased for arguing a putout at first base.

**Durocher Chased**

Manager Leo Durocher of the Dodger debating society also was thumbed out of his game after getting hotter than the thermometer over a third strike called on Pee-wee Reese, although the issue didn't mean much to Brooklyn. The Pirates, who now have won nine out of their last 11 games, scored four times in the first inning and with Truett Sewell pitching six-hit ball, the Dodgers never had a chance.

The St. Louis Cardinals pounced on the helpless Boston Bees with a 19-hit attack that was good for a 13-5 victory. Johnny Mize hit his 27th and 28th home runs of the year to lead the pack. It was the seventh straight setback for Boston's tail-enders.

The Phillies managed to beat the Chicago Cubs 7-5 although outhit 16-11. The difference was chiefly a five-run second inning staged by the Phils.

The Chicago White Sox extended their third surge at the expense of the Philadelphia Athletics with a 3-1 victory on the five-hit hurling of Jack Knott and Pete Appleton. Knott allowed only two hits and no runs for eight frames. Then he weakened in the ninth and Appleton stepped in to save the game, Chicago's tenth triumph in 12 starts.

Dutch Leonard shut out the St. Louis Browns 4-0 for Washington in a night game, spacing seven hits and striking out seven. Gee Walker helped out with three timely hits.

## Standish Trophy Presentation

Wide World

**DETROIT—Robert Clark (left), from St. Paul, Minn., receiving the trophy for winning the 1940 Public Links Golf Championship at the Rackham course. Presenting the trophy is James D. Standish, Jr., first chairman of the U. S. G. A., who donates the Standish trophy; and at his right is Charles V. Rainwater of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the Public Links Committee of the U. S. G. A. Clark is a salesman and learned golf as a caddie in Cedar Rapids.**

## Greenberg In Victory Over Bitsy Grant

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31 (AP)—Seymour Greenberg started his tennis career as ball boy for his father, who was a pretty good netman around Chicago. Then Seymour grew older and teamed with his dad to win the Western father and son doubles title from 1933 to 1938. Now Seymour has reached the age of 19 and he is able to beat his father handily at singles.

**In Good Company**

But father doesn't mind too much because he's in pretty distinguished company. For Seymour also has defeated such prominent players as Hal Surface, George Toley, and Bitsy Grant. His victory over Grant came yesterday in the second round, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, of the 50th annual Meadow Club invitation tournament and eased Greenberg into the third round where his opponent will be Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif.

Kovacs is one prominent player whom Greenberg has never beaten, although he has had two tries at him. The first was in 1936 when the big Hungarian took him in the quarter-final round of the national boys tournament. The second was a few weeks ago when Kovacs beat him in the final round of the eastern gold racket tournament.

But Greenberg fancies himself as a good man in a return match. Both Surface and Toley knocked him over in their first meetings and then Seymour retaliated the very next time they met. Greenberg, a junior at Northwestern University, says he learns something every time he plays.

**Only Surprise**

The 6—2, 5—7, 6—4 victory of the national public parks champ over Grant was the only surprise of an otherwise uneventful day that saw all the favorites advance to the round of 16. Bobby Riggs, the defending champion weighed in with a 6—4, 6—3 conquest of Leon Everett, of Los Angeles. Don McNeill turned back two obscure opponents. Elwood Cooke won from a pair of more noted players, Bill McGehee and Wilmer Allison.

Kovacs won in three sets from Bill Reedy, of Los Angeles, while Gil Hunt, of Washington, D. C., Hank Prushoff, of Seattle, and Sid Wood, of New York, all turned in winning jobs. Wood defeated Frank Shields, his laundry business partner, 6—3, 6—1.

## In the Dugout

*By Rumill*

### Cooney and His Catches

Casey Stengel was sitting in the Boston dugout, surrounded by newspapermen. Long George Kelly, with a line-up card in one hand and the ball bag in the other, came in off the field and asked for the batting order. The Cardinals had just finished hitting practice, and were throwing the ball around the infield.

"Who's pitching for them?" the manager of the Bees asked.

"Warneke," Kelly answered, putting down the bag and taking a stub pencil out of his pocket.

**Keep on Losing**

"Well, in that case we'll lead off with Sisti and follow with Cooney, Miller, West, Ross, Rowell, Hassett, Berres and Posedel," Stengel said, and then added: "Unless you've got a better idea. Maybe we ought to ask each boy where he'd like to hit. We've tried everything else and keep on losing. Maybe we'd better let the pitcher lead off for a change."

Stengel sat down on the dugout steps, studying the line-up. "Cooney shouldn't be playing," Casey continued. "But I can't put Moore back in yet, he can hardly move. One of Cooney's legs is bad, but he says he'd rather work it out."

**Still Practicing**

"He was running all over the outfield in batting practice," said Kelly. "He's got the right idea. The man has been playing ball for 20 years and still he has enough ambition to practice. That's why he's been around so long."

"Cooney has always been that way," said a scribe. "I remember when he first broke in with the Braves back in '21 or '22. He was so thin he could hide behind a broom stick, but you couldn't keep him on the bench. Fred Mitchell, the manager, would tell him to take it easy before the game, but he'd always be fooling around first base or shagging in the outfield."

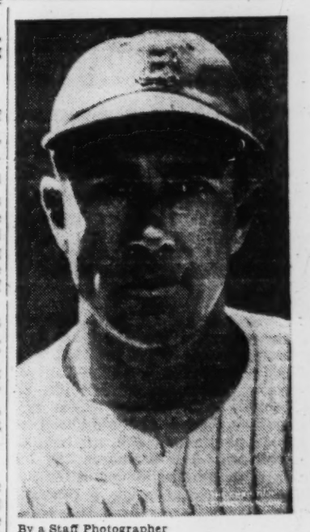
"Johnny's first big league chance came one day when there were three men on and nobody out," said another scribe. (When Cooney came to the majors he was a pitcher.) "He got the side out with a short fly ball and a double play, but they drove him out of there about the seventh inning."

**Greatest Catch**

"He made the greatest catch I ever saw on the diamond," went on the first scribe. "It was in Brooklyn, against Boston, when he was playing the outfield for the Dodgers. You know that incline in front of the right field fence at Ebbets Field? Well, John caught a line drive over his head, running up that bank, with his back to the plate. From the press box, it looked as if he had run right up the wall."

"I can think of half a dozen catches by him that were as good as that," said Stengel, moving out of the sun. "Some of his best ones looked easy, because he makes them that way."

"How about the one he made on his knees for Brooklyn?" put in Buddy Hassett. "Remember it? He was going after a long fly and over-ran the ball. He could see that he didn't have time to turn around, so he just dropped to his knees, leaned back like an acrobat and made the catch with both hands behind his head."



By a Staff Photographer

**Johnny Cooney**

**Jumped For Liner**

"He made a good one right out there," said Max West, pointing toward the right field corner. "It was one of those long line drives. Running hard for the wall, Johnny jumped up and took the ball with both feet off the ground."

The Bees climbed out of the dugout to get their arms ready for fielding practice. "Another thing about Cooney," said a third scribe. "He is one of the few National League outfielders who have played all three positions in a single game."

"I may have to pitch him this week end," said Stengel, shaking his head. "Have you looked at the schedule? We play six games with Cincinnati in three days. In fact, I may be pitching myself by that time unless one or two of my boys can get somebody out."

### National League

| | Won | Lost | Pct | G B |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 61 | 28 | .685 | |
| Brooklyn | 54 | 37 | .593 | 8 |
| New York | 48 | 39 | .552 | 12 |
| Chicago | 49 | 48 | .50[illegible] | 16 |
| St. Louis | 42 | 45 | .48[illegible] | 18 |
| Pittsburgh | 42 | 46 | .47[illegible] | 18½ |
| Philadelphia | 31 | 56 | .356 | 29 |
| Boston | 29 | 57 | .33[illegible] | 30½ |

Results July 30

Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5.
Cincinnati 6, New York 3.
St. Louis 13, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 2.

## Picard Favors Own Chances

HERSHEY, Pa. (AP)—P. G. A. Champion Henry G. Picard crawled out on a limb and took a fling at predicting who would win his crown here next month.

Picard picked himself.

"Why not?" the normally modest pro of the Hershey Country Club asked, and without waiting to hear why not, continued: "I'm playing well and I feel great."

The willowy Picard, considered the best long iron shot in the game since Tommy Armour's best days, came from South Carolina a few years ago to this town built by chocolate bars.

He knows every blade of grass on the 7,000-yard home course where the Professional Golfers' Association championship will be decided during the week of August 26.

Picard won it last year, defeating Byron Nelson in the finals.

It has happened before that a P. G. A. champ repeated. Denny Shute did it in 1937 and 1938. But there's a story against the home professional.

Fred Corcoran, tournament manager for the P. G. A., dipped into his records and found the entertaining pro never has won this tournament.

Picard has to be considered one of the favorites, however. His 65, eight under par, is the best round ever shot here, and he's had several of them.

Picard said "Not an inch" would be added to the course for the tournament but "We'll soon let the rough grow to catch those off-the-line shots."

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results July 30**

**International**

Newark 6-11, Rochester 3-9.
Syracuse 4-1, Toronto 2-0.
Baltimore 6-13, Buffalo 3-11.
Jersey City 5-4, Montreal 2-5.

**American Association**

Milwaukee 14, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 5 (12 innings). (Only Games)

**Pacific Coast League**

Oakland 6, San Diego 1.
Hollywood 6, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 7, Portland 4.
Seattle 5, Los Angeles 2.

**Texas League**

Houston 9, Beaumont 6.
Dallas 3, Tulsa 2.
Oklahoma City 4, Fort Worth 2.
San Antonio 9, Shreveport 4.

**Southern Association**

Atlanta 8, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 6, New Orleans 4.
Chattanooga 11-6, Memphis 4-2.
Birmingham-Knoxville postponed.

**Eastern League**

Scranton 7, Hartford 1.
Williamsport 5, Albany 4.
Binghamton 2-2, Elmira 1-1.
Springfield-Wilkes-Barre (2) postponed.

## All-Star-Cards Game Off

PORTLAND, Maine, July 31 (AP)—Cancellation of a scheduled exhibition baseball game between the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League and an All-Star Maine team was announced here by John J. Haley, Portland promoter.

The action followed Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis' ruling that two members of the proposed Maine team were ineligible and the Cardinals' statement that it would be "impossible to play as the club must abide by commissioner's decision."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## *Dean Is on Way Back to Majors States Johnson*

DALLAS, July 31 (AP)—Dizzy Dean is on the way back up, says Roy Johnson, the man who ought to know.

Johnson is manager of the Tulsa Oilers of the Texas League. The Chicago Cubs sent Dean to Tulsa in the hope of straightening out his ailing arm.

"Dizzy showed me more the other night (Monday night, when Dean beat Dallas 1-0 with a two-hit performance) than any time since he was bought by Chicago from St. Louis," declared Johnson.

Johnson, a coach with the Cubs when Dean went to Chicago, was there until this season and knows all about Dizzy's arm trouble.

"He can go nine innings and he wants to work," Johnson said.

"I'm planning to use him every third day. That's what Dizzy needs: plenty of work. The reason he couldn't go nine innings when the Cubs sent him to Tulsa was that he had been too inactive, what with having his arm looked over by specialists and the team not taking a chance of leaving him in the box.

"He was too soft when he came to me but now he's in shape again, thanks to this Texas League weather and because he's got a lot of work. He's even partially abandoned his sidearm delivery he thought necessary.

"To show he's in shape, I want to call your attention to the fact that Dean has pitched three times since last Thursday night, going nine innings twice and doing relief work the other time.

"The boys say he's coming along fine and they're all pulling for him. The Cub management is delighted over his showing and so are we all."

Dean has pitched in 12 games, won six and lost three. He has hurled 73 2-3 innings and finished three games in which he was the starting pitcher.

## Krauts Join Army

KITCHENER, Ont. (CP)—Six professional hockey players who live in this district have joined the Scots Fusiliers of Canada, North Waterloo's non-permanent active militia unit.

Included in the band of puck-chasers who began their training are the members of Boston Bruins' famous Kraut line, Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Porky Dumart. Dutch Hiller and Ott Heller of New York Rangers also have joined as well as Wilf Hoch, a minor league star with New Haven Eagles.

Howie Hollinger, who played with New York Rovers in the United States Eastern Amateur Hockey League, joined the professionals in signing with the militia unit.

## Misses Bundy And Wheeler Win in Upsets

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Gracyn Wheeler, and Dorothy May Bundy, of Santa Monica, Calif., scored a pair of upsets in the annual Maidstone Club invitation tennis tournament yesterday as berths were filled in the quarter-final round.

Miss Wheeler eliminated fourth-seeded Virginia Wolfenden, of San Francisco, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3, while Miss Bundy defeated Nina Brown, of England, 6—3, 6—0.

**Miss Palfrey Wins Two**

Sarah Palfrey, of Reno, Nev., leader of the draw, played two matches to draw abreast of her rivals. She first defeated Mrs. John Van Ryn, of Austin, Texas, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, and then scored at 8—6, 6—2, over Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif. Pauline Betz, of San Francisco, seeded second, knocked over Hope Knowles, of Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3.

Helen Bernhard, of New York, seeded third, outlasted Katharine Winthrop, of Boston, 8—6, 6—3. The last of the English entries bowed out when Valerie Scott yielded to Margaret Osborne, of Los Angeles, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2.

Miss Palfrey and Mary Hardwick, of London, gained the round of eight in the doubles tournament by defeating Mrs. John McBride, of Short Hills, N. J., and Patricia Cummings, of Westfield, N. J., 6—4, 6—4. The second-seeded tandem of Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, turned back Patricia Canning, of Alameda, Calif., and Miss Wolfenden, 6—3, 6—2.

**Doubles**

Other first round doubles results included:

Margaret Osborne, Los Angeles, and Katharine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Doris Hart, Miami, and Louise Raymond, Scarsdale, N. Y., 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Helen Bernhard, New York, and Louise Brough, Beverley Hills, Calif., defeated Emily Lincoln, Brookline, Mass., and Catherine Malcolm, Glendale, Calif., 6—0, 6—2.

Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., and Mrs. John Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Rita Jarvis, England, and Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., defeated Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, and Millicent Hirsh, New York, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

## 'Who Is Aldon Wilkie?' Coast Question of Week

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—The quiz question of the week—"Who is Aldon Wilkie?"

All sports scholars front and center, with answers ready.

**Seattle Baseball Fan:** "Oh, he's that young cast-off pitcher Seattle picked up, who is now the sensation of the Pacific Coast League. Won nine games in a row before getting beat. And four of them were shutouts. That left-hander can sure pitch."

**Seattle Rainiers' Manager, Jack Lelivelt:** "Wilkie is a young Canadian who was released by San Francisco. Came up to Seattle early in the season and asked me for a tryout. I watched him throw a few, saw good possibilities, gave him a contract, and then started helping him to improve. He's getting better with every game."

**San Francisco Seals' Manager, Lefty O'Doul:** "Did you say the name was Wilkie? By the way, it looks like rain, doesn't it."

**Pacific Coast League Statistician:** "Aldon Wilkie won one game and lost eight with San Francisco in 1938. Won three and lost one last year with the Seals, but had next to the worst earned run average in the league—6.30 runs per nine inning game."

**Republican Politician:** "Fine name, that. We plan to have Wendy drop one 'l' from his surname when campaigning in the Northwest. They both follow the slogan—'Win with Wil(l)kie.'

Yes, that is what they are saying about Aldon Wilkie, the left-hander who is leading the Pacific Coast league in pitching prowess.

This modern Horatio Alger story is another tribute to the ability of Seattle manager Lelivelt and coach Eddie Taylor in bringing out the hidden possibilities in young ball players.

Wilkie first played baseball in a semi-pro league in Vancouver, B. C., and then was signed to a contract by the San Francisco Seals. In a year of seasoning with Tacoma of the Western International league, and two years with the Seals, Wilkie showed no signs of greatness.

**Returned to Portland**

After being released by San Francisco this spring, Wilkie returned to his home near Portland, but soon decided to try out with Seattle.

In his first game for the Rainiers on June 3, Wilkie allowed only six hits as he turned back Hollywood 3-1. A few days later he registered victory No. 2 as a relief pitcher, defeating Oakland 4-3 when he played two innings and gave one hit.

Then came successive shutouts over San Diego, 7-0, and Sacramento, 2-0. After 22 scoreless innings, Wilkie lost control enough to let San Diego tally one run in winning No. 5 by a 3-1 score.

**Batted From Box**

A two-hit 5-0 win from San Diego ran the streak to six games. In an attempt for No. 7, Wilkie was batted from the box by Portland, but his Seattle team-mates saved his record by rallying to win 18-8.

The next day Portland became loser No. 7, when the 25-year-old Rainier won as a relief hurler in one inning of action.

A series at San Francisco saw Wilkie reach his peak. With his former team-mates trying to stop the record, Wilkie produced two brilliant games, winning one 5-3 and the other 4-0. This ran the Wilkie banner to nine games won, none lost.

Oakland finally accomplished what the other coast clubs were failing to do, and gave Wilkie his first defeat, 7-3.

During all these games, Wilkie had an earned run average of less than two runs per nine inning game.

## Grid Veterans Aid Iowa Foes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IOWA CITY—Veteran letter men returning to the University of Iowa's conference football opponents range from Indiana's 24 to Purdue's 12.

Prospects information, furnished by the 1940 foes, shows that the opponents average 18 letter men. Iowa will have 17 major "I" men on the squad.

The Hoosiers, more optimistic than usual, point to the fact that of the 24 veterans, 17 are seniors. Minnesota welcomes 22 "M" men, while Wisconsin and Illinois each will have 16.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

Batting—Danning, New York, .340; May, Philadelphia, .330.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 69; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 68.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 71; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 70.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 121; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 114.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 29; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 27.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 10; Mize, St. Louis, 9.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 28; Nicholson, Chicago, 19.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, and Reese, Brooklyn, 11.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 10-1; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 8-2.

**American League**

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .369; Finney, Boston, .359.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 81; McCosky, Detroit, 77.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 87; Di Maggio, New York, and York, Detroit, 72.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 129; Radcliff, St. Louis, 128.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 34; Greenberg, Detroit, 32.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, and Keller, New York, 11.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 21; Di Maggio, New York, Keller, New York, and Greenberg, Detroit, 20.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 23; Walker, Washington, 17.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-2; Rowe, Detroit, 8-2.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | Pct | G B |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 56 | 38 | .596 | ... |
| Cleveland | 56 | 38 | .596 | ... |
| Boston | 50 | 43 | .538 | 5½ |
| New York | 48 | 43 | .527 | 6½ |
| Chicago | 46 | 43 | .517 | 7½ |
| Washington | 41 | 55 | .427 | 16 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 57 | .406 | 18 |
| Philadelphia | 37 | 56 | .398 | 18½ |

Results July 30

Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 4, St. Louis 0.
New York 8, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 2, Boston 1.

## Kampouris Bats Second But Hits Plenty in Minors

NEWARK, N. J., July 31 (AP)—Alex Kampouris, shipped back to the minors after six years of powder puff hitting in the big time, has been slapping so many home runs into the left field stands that Newark Bear fans are beginning to forget many of the slugging greats of other years.

The stocky Greek second sacker scarcely attracted any attention as a slugger in the years that preceded the deal in which the Bears sent Micky Witek to the New York Giants for $30,000 and Catcher Tom Padden, with Alex thrown in for good measure.

But in his first year of International League play, although missing the first 15 games of the season, Alex thus far has belted out 28 homers, only four off the Newark Club's all-time, all-season record.

The Bears have had some pretty fair country clubbers in their time, their records being dotted with names like Keller, Rosar, Alexander, Walker, Fonseca and others.

What makes Kampouris' record the more amazing is that he bats second and is often called on to sacrifice or hit behind the runner. The Sacramento right-hander is also leading the Bears in runs batted in, is hitting between .290 and .300, and incidentally is playing a sparkling game in the field.

Kampouris came up to the majors with Cincinnati in 1934. During his six years in the majors he hit 41 home runs.

## Pequot Girls Win

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 31 (AP)—The Pequot Yacht Club of Southport, Conn., won the Gregory Taylor Trophy, emblematic of the Girls Junior Sailing championship of Long Island Sound yesterday.

The winning crew finished third in yesterday's final race but had scored enough previously to come out on top with 21¼ points to 19 for Black Rock. Rosemary Williamson's Manhasset crew was third with 18½.

The other scores: Seawanhaka 13, American 12, Cold Spring 11, Indian Harbor 10 and Stamford 4.

## Hockey in Service

OTTAWA (CP)—Service in the non-permanent active militia should not interfere unduly with professional hockey stars playing on Canadian and United States teams this winter, according to available information here.

If players are volunteer members of the militia they will get their training in during the summer. If they are called up under the National Resources Mobilization act they will do their 30-day stretch of training any time between Oct. 1, 1940 and Oct. 1, 1941.

They should be able to arrange with local military authorities to get their training in either before or after the hockey season, it was said.

## Married Men to Carry League

CHICAGO (AP)—Some of the country's finest specimens of young manhood, as you may have noticed, earn their board and keep, to say the least, playing football.

Many of these husky young men would be among the first called for war training, if and when that comes—a fact that is causing more than a little uneasiness among several National Football League officials.

The club owners discussed the question at a recent meeting, but had nothing to say publicly about it.

**Halas Optimistic**

George Halas, owner and coach of the Chicago Bears, however, is highly optimistic over the 1940 prospects regardless of whether draft legislation is passed.

"In times like these the public turns to sports for recreation and to get their thoughts away from war and trouble," Halas said. "That is why we expect a very big season. I am positive we will have the biggest season in pro history."

Discussing the effect the proposed draft might have on the 1940 season, Halas said:

"I do not believe the government will call our players until the season ends. Most of them (80 per cent) are married and the single ones will be better trained staying with us the three months we need them than by going into the army.

"Of course, if they are called they will have to go. But we could still go right on with our schedules with our married players. Our standard of play would not be affected either way. Most of the single men are new players coming into the league this year. We could get along without most of them.

**Complete Schedules**

"But I think we would be allowed to complete our schedules before any players are called. We will put this question to the government at the proper time. We want to do our part, and of course will co-operate with the government 100 per cent."

The national league season begins in September and ends the first week in December. All of the 10 teams begin practice for the title battle within the next two weeks.


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# The Home Forum



## It Is July Again At Coniston

WHEREVER JULY may find us, we shall return, for the brief interval of dreaming allowed us, to July as we knew it at Coniston. It is impossible for us to picture sandbags or steel shelters at Coniston Far End, and we are glad; for we prefer our memories as they are of those "Dear native Regions" where Wordsworth loved to wander:

"Through bare grey dell, high wood, and pastoral cove;
Where Derwent rests, and listens to the roar
That stuns the tremulous cliffs of high Lodore;
Where peace to Grasmere's lonely island leads,
To willowy hedge-rows, and to emerald meads;"

as our thoughts go back to the station at which the slow mountain train dismissed us, and we caught our first glimpse of the rugged shoulders of Coniston Old Man, rising, purple with heather, above the village.

* * *

Our cab climbs for a distance up the mountainside. We are close to the rough brown earth, the blue-black slates washed down from the quarries, the sand-colored gashes which, at close range, are piles of pebbles and, among ridges of fern and heather, crowds of timid sheep, which, confused at our approach, run behind rocks and peek out at us with amusing inquiry. The Far End cottages glisten in the sun. Through a break in the hedge, a cow sprawls contentedly with its head out over the footpath for the passerby to touch. Just past the Far End we arrive at our destination and are left, with our luggage, in front of a high stone wall.

It is a Lakeland wall, not like the black walls of our childhood in the West Riding, but a wall more gently uneven and shaded with irregular patches of brown and gray. Emerald moss lines the nicks of it. Miniature plants push their leaves up through the crevices. Small yellow poppies dance at the foot of it and cluster about the old green gate. This gate does two things to us; it reminds us of the poems of Walter de la Mare, and it beckons us inside.

* * *

Through a flagged courtyard we come to the little house itself, white limestone with a slate roof, and its entire front covered with ivy; vigorous, thick ivy which has surrounded the rain pipe, crept under the eaves and climbed into the living-room casement. Walking around the house we find a garden, filled with roses, red roses and pink roses and roses of porcelain white; roses which take a week to open and remain fragrant a week after they are picked, shy roses which draw the moon down into the garden on white nights, those nights when our chambers are flooded with silver light and we get up and go, as if still dreaming, out among the flowers. All is silent on such nights as those, and Coniston Old Man broods, a dim shadow, against the sky.

Wild pansies, as tiny as forget-me-nots, peep from the rockery at the edge of the lawn. The adjoining meadow is ready for haying. Rabbits hop through the tall grass to the woods below. From our garden we can see the spires of the village, the boundaries of holly-tree hedges, red cattle knee-deep in the brook, and the narrow Coniston Water, on the bank of which lies Brantwood, the home of John Ruskin, whose unique memorials add certain interest to the village. We are particularly pleased with the one-room Ruskin Museum, labeled: "Admission ONE Penny," and plastered with the canny instructions:

"Drop a Penny in the slot on the table—one penny at a time: other coins, & bent or worn pennies, will not admit. Push the turnstile steadily forward—do not pull it or jerk it—to enter.
*Exit free*, by pushing the turnstile."

When we first arrive at Coniston, however, "Mary Poppins," as we secretly call her, though she is never so stern as the character by P. L. Travers, comes to welcome us, bringing a can of hot water, snowy towels, and two cakes of soap marked, "moss rose" and "buttermilk." There is a bumpy cottage loaf on the table, a pound of farm butter, a pitcher of fresh milk, and one white rose in a blue vase.

* * *

Vivid in the summer noon are the cream and white and pink cottages of the village. It is cool in the dells. As we walk from hamlet to hamlet, only once do we lose our way, among the slate quarries of Tilberthwaite Ghyll. We start in the early morning and wander until afternoon, then stop at some farmhouse, where we are courteously served with country ham and eggs, hot scones, and strawberry jam.

Rambling to Grasmere one morning, we understand how Wordsworth found so much material for his poems:

"When but a half-hour's roam through such a place
Would leave behind a dance of images,
That shall break in upon his sleep for weeks."

We go where he and Dorothy went, by Derwentwater and Lake Windemere, by Ambleside and Rydal Mount. We can imagine the pleasures of winter, with Coleridge and Southey, throwing stones upon the frozen lake and making, as the latter reported, "a noise like singing birds," or casting flakes of ice, the shivers of which would "slide, chirping and warbling, like a flight of finches." Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Thomas De Quincey, and Christopher North—the countryside rings with their memory. We can picture them on the moorside and in the dales, and in lively discussion in the parlor of Dove Cottage. Each day is an adventure and a delight. Each evening at our fireside is all too short. There is as much to see inside our cottage as outside.

* * *

"My broother's all for pictures," says "Mary Poppins," and we think that must be the case, for the walls are literally speckled with prints, photographs, "chromoils," and water colors contributed by friends. The dominating work of art is a color reproduction of a portrait of Queen Victoria, in her dumpiest days, splendid in state robes, crown, and lace mantilla, and fluttering a black fan in one hand. She makes the Venetian court scene next to her singularly feeble; and Ruskin, in sepia, between the Nottingham lace curtains, is hardly there at all.

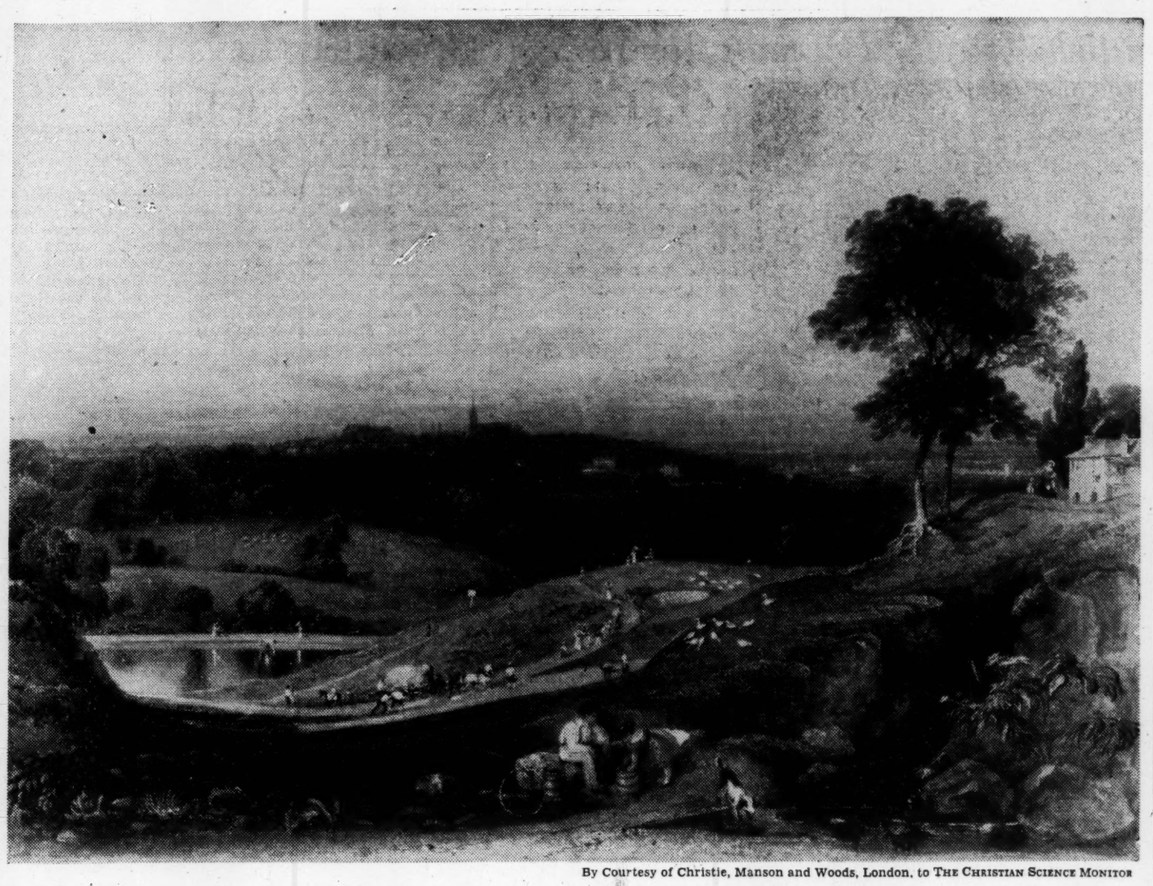
Our library could be fuller, but what there is of it is useful indeed. We have an encyclopedia, a time-table, a dictionary, an atlas, some books on nature, and a fascinating volume entitled, "What Every Woman Should Know." The chapter headings indicate the variety of subjects: care of the nails and hair, amateur dressmaking, secretarial work, how to keep cabbage green while cooking, the writing and accepting of formal invitations, and a host of other vital topics.

We have everything we could wish for in a cottage, even to little text-cards hung over our white iron bedsteads, and a book for visitors to sign.

* * *

It is July again at Coniston, and the heather is purple on Coniston Old Man. Yellow poppies are springing by the stone wall. The garden is full of roses, the meadow ready to hay. Sheep wander at will in Duddon Valley, and "Mary Poppins" is bringing us fresh towels, and "moss rose" and "buttermilk" soap.

PEARL STRACHAN



By Courtesy of Christie, Manson and Woods, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A SCENE ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH": *A Painting by George Sidney Shepherd*

TO THOSE WHO are familiar with the landscape to the north of Hampstead Heath, the skyline of this picture dominated by the spire of Highgate Church will be readily recognized, although the conformation of the foreground is not to be identified today. This suggests that George Shepherd preferred to compose rather than to copy. Though he is a lesser artist of the Early English Water Color School, he could teach many an aspirant of today how to realize both the spacious grandeur of the open-air scene, and all those details of minor incident which afford unending interest.

In Mr. Shepherd's time, here was the "real" country. It possessed all the fertility of farmland, with meadow grass, wild flowers, and sweet running brooks.

This picture is described as "a view, looking toward Highgate over the Vale of Health and the Leg-of-Mutton Pond." What a wealth of romance is associated with this scene! By a coincidence, this picture was painted in 1834, the year when William IV and Queen Adelaide attended a strawberry feast at Caen Wood (situated to the left of the picture), and a large triumphal arch was erected near by. Here, also, is Highgate Hill where the fugitive Dick Whittington was said to have been arrested by the sound of Bow Bells to "turn again Whittington, Lord Mayor of London." Here is the Vale of Health where the linen of the nobility was laundered, and where Byron was said to have stayed. Here, too, is the haunt of Keats and Shelley and many another of Britain's greater poets and painters. This picture is a delightful record of life in Hampstead a century ago.

## In Virginia When Poe Was Young

TRAVELERS in that long ago have described the Virginia where Robert and Edgar were growing up.

There was as yet no railroad. People journeyed on horseback, in private carriages, or by river boat and stagecoach. It took two days to make the hundred and twenty-six mile trip overland from Washington to Richmond; and the stages were only covered wagons, open at the front, and drawn by four horses.

For much of the way the road passed through dense forests of oak and dogwood, pine and cedar. Often it was so narrow that the wheels actually grazed the trees; at other times it was as wide, they say, as the London Turnpike; but so bristling with the stumps of trees that it was wonderful to see the driver guide the coach between them. Every little while creeks and rivers crossed the way, the coach reeling down a slippery bank, splashing through water often alarmingly deep, and then struggling up the opposite bank.

As the stage lurched and jounced along it startled wild turkeys and sent them rushing into the deep woods. It excited squirrels which darted graceful and curious among the branches, and occasionally a pack of hogs would gallop snorting in panic across the road; hairy scrawny creatures with razor-backs, and sharp-nosed faces.

It was a lonely road. At intervals of a dozen miles or so there might be a tiny settlement with a tavern, or the tavern might be only a single house standing in the forest. You knew the tavern by placards advertising for runaway slaves and stolen horses, or giving notice of taxes to be paid.

Sometimes in the doorways of solitary log houses lonely white women stood to watch the stage pass. "Neat women of cheerful countenance." . . .

From the road you did not see the Virginia of the rivers, where plantation houses sat serene among gardens and lawns, shadowed by oaks and tulip poplars; such houses as Shirley, where young Robert Lee spent so many happy days.

The taverns where travelers stopped served huge meals of fowls and turkeys, ham and partridge and eggs, with many kinds of hot bread. The landlords always came forward to hear what news the travelers brought, who they were, where they were going, and for what object.

The travelers, too, were curious, recording in their books whatever interested them. They were amazed by the heat of summer, fireflies were wonderful, and they were astonished by the violence of the thunderstorms which crashed and rolled across the heavens. The Richmond of Edgar Poe's childhood they thought a large, elegant city, its ladies handsome, its men affable, high-spirited and patriotic.—From "The James," by BLAIR NILES. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

## Gratitude for Peace

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A PEBBLE cast into the water causes a ripple which widens until the shore is reached. The human eye may not follow the movement for a great distance, but it continues, nevertheless.

Good can never end. What an incentive we have, therefore, to entertain only constructive thoughts, righteous thoughts, all of which God supplies freely!

Peace is a spiritually mental state, present wherever God is, and that is everywhere. Peace pervades God's kingdom; and is not God the only power and His the only creation? His universe of spiritual ideas fills all space. Therefore, should we not give thanks for spiritual peace? Christ Jesus said (John 14:27), "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." If all his followers would daily offer gratitude for that peace, who could estimate the beneficial effect that would be felt throughout the world!

What about war? War is the outward expression of the conflict in the human consciousness between the spiritual truth that God is the only power and the unreal mortal belief that evil is also a power. Evil is unreal because it is not of God. Since it can be destroyed by good it is not real, for all that God made is indestructible and eternal. The various forms of evil, such as fear, greed, pride of power, superstition, disease, and death, are part of the mesmeric Adam-dream that man was made of dust. As long as mankind believes in a power apart from God, believes that life and intelligence are in matter, and thereby fails to obey the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," war will continue to appear.

Accepting war as real, an individual may lack the consciousness of peace, though living in a peaceful country. Another, in the front line of battle, may be so conscious of the presence and power of God that he is at peace. Everyone in the world who is aware of the conflict going on between nations can either help to prolong war or contribute towards the abolishment of war, as he accepts or denies the claims of evil presenting themselves.

To give thanks that one is exempt from evil conditions which one believes to be real for others, is not true gratitude. God's creation dwells as one harmonious whole, secure in His love, and must be recognized as such. To accept the suggestion that God favors one individual or nation above others, or that He denies to one that which others may enjoy is to attribute partiality to God. The belief that some of God's children must suffer privations while others enjoy His blessing tends to perpetuate faith in matter, with its discords and limitations. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 205), "Denial of the oneness of Mind throws our weight into the scale, not of Spirit, God, good, but of matter."

True gratitude is an acknowledgment of universal good. It recognizes abundance and peace as God's gifts to His children. Justice, mercy, purity, love, unselfishness, and all such qualities are expressed by the real man; and these spiritual qualities are always in perfect accord with one another.

Nothing can deprive one of the blessings which God has bestowed upon him. Christ Jesus said (John 16:22), "Your joy no man taketh from you." To regard matter in any form as real is to have "other gods."

Man is always safe because he lives in divine Mind, infinite good. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 506), "The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace." The understanding of the ever-presence, all-power, and love of God destroys belief in and fear of evil, and protects one from its seeming dangers. As one holds to the truth of the allness of God, Mind, in the face of mortal mind's opposing reports, he is doing his part toward bringing to mankind the sense of peace and a better understanding of the harmonious relationship existing between all of God's children.

Let us thank God for His gracious gift of the "peace . . . which passeth all understanding."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

## Recunoştinţă pentru pace

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

O PIETRICICĂ aruncată în apă produce un cerc care se lărgeşte până ajunge la ţărm. Ochiul omenesc nu poate urmări mişcarea pe o distanţă mare, cu toate acestea ea continuă.

Binele nu poate înceta niciodată. Ce încurajare este pentru noi de a avea numai gânduri constructive, gânduri drepte, gânduri pe care Dumnezeu le dă din belşug.

Pacea este o stare mintală spirituală, de faţă oriunde se află Dumnezeu, adică pretutindeni. Pacea pătrunde împărăţia lui Dumnezeu; şi nu este oare Dumnezeu unica putere, şi nu este a Lui unica creaţie? Universul Lui de idei spirituale umple tot spaţiul. De aceea n'ar trebui oare să mulţumim pentru pacea spirituală? Hristos Iisus a spus (Ioan 14:27), "Vă las pacea, vă dau pacea Mea". Dacă toţi cei ce-l urmează ar aduce zilnic mulţumiri pentru acea pace, cine îşi poate da seama de efectul binefăcător care s'ar resimţi în întreaga lume?

Dar ce înseamnă războiul? Războiul este expresia exterioară a conflictului din conştiinţa omenească între adevărul spiritual că Dumnezeu este unica putere, şi crezarea muritoare nereală că răul este şi el o putere. Răul nu este real fiindcă nu este dela Dumnezeu. De vreme ce el poate fi distrus de bine, el nu este real, fiindcă tot ce a făcut Dumnezeu este indestructibil şi etern. Diferitele forme ale răului, ca frica, lăcomia, orgoliul puterii, superstiţia, boala şi moartea, fac parte din visul mesmeric al lui Adam, că omul a fost făcut din ţărână. Atât timp cât omenirea crede într'o putere în afară de Dumnezeu, cât crede că vieaţa şi inteligenţa sunt în materie, şi prin aceasta nu ascultă de prima poruncă (Exodul 20:3), "Să nu ai alţi dumnezei afară de Mine", războiul va continua să apară.

Cel care socoteşte războiul ca fiind ceva real poate fi lipsit de conştiinţa păcii, chiar dacă trăeşte într'o ţară paşnică. Un altul, care se află în prima linie de bătaie, poate să fie atât de conştient de prezenţa şi puterea lui Dumnezeu, încât el este în pace. Oricine în lume care îşi dă seama de conflictul dintre naţiuni, poate, fie să ajute la prelungirea războiului, fie să contribue la desfiinţarea lui, după cum admite sau respinge pretenţiile răului care se prezintă.

Dacă mulţumim că suntem scutiţi de condiţii rele pe care le credem reale pentru alţii, nu este adevărată recunoştinţă. Creaţia lui Dumnezeu rămâne ca un tot armonios, adăpostit în iubirea Lui, şi trebue să fie recunoscută ca atare. Dacă primim sugestia că Dumnezeu favorizează o persoană sau o naţiune mai mult decât pe altele, sau că el refuză unuia ceva de care alţii se pot bucura, înseamnă a atribui lui Dumnezeu părtinire. Crezarea că unii dintre copiii lui Dumnezeu trebue să sufere lipsuri pe când alţii se bucură de binecuvântarea Lui, tinde să perpetue credinţa în materie, cu discordiile şi limitările ei. In cartea fundamentală a Ştiinţei Creştine "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), Mary Baker Eddy scrie (pag. 205), "Negarea unităţii Minţii aruncă greutatea noastră în cumpăna materiei, nu în aceea a Spiritului, Dumnezeu, binele."

Adevărata recunoştinţă este o recunoaştere a binelui universal. Ea recunoaşte că îmbelşugarea şi pacea sunt darurile lui Dumnezeu pentru copiii Lui. Dreptatea, îndurarea, neprihănirea, iubirea, altruismul, şi toate calităţile asemănătoare sunt exprimate de omul real; şi aceste calităţi spirituale sunt întotdeauna în perfect acord între ele.

Nimic nu ne poate lipsi de binecuvântările revărsate de Dumnezeu asupra noastră. Hristos Iisus a spus (Ioan 16:22), "Nimeni nu vă va răpi bucuria voastră". A socoti materia, sub orice formă, ca fiind reală este a avea "alţi dumnezei".

Omul este întotdeauna ocrotit fiindcă el trăeşte în Mintea divină, binele infinit. Mary Baker Eddy scrie (Science and Health, pag. 506), "Gândirea calmă şi înălţată sau priceperea spirituală este în pace" Înţelegerea atotprezenţei, atotputerniciei şi iubirii lui Dumnezeu, distruge crezarea în rău şi frica de el, şi ne apără de aparentele lui primejdii. Dacă, în faţa afirmaţiunilor opuse ale minţii muritoare, rămânem în adevărul totalităţii lui Dumnezeu, Minte, contribuim cu partea noastră să aducem omenirii ideea păcii şi o mai bună înţelegere a legăturilor armonioase care există între toţi copiii lui Dumnezeu.

Să mulţumim lui Dumnezeu pentru minunatul lui dar al "păcii . . . care întrece orice pricepere".

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *Wagon in the Lane*

See the hay-load billow high,
Musky-sweet with sun and rain!
There's a man against the sky
On a wagon in the lane.
There's a woman in the door,
With her blue dress blowing now—
He is bringing in the summer
For the old barn's dusky mow.
And the pigeons preen and strut
And the swallows dart and dive,
And the bees store clover honey
In the apple orchard hive.
Dreams are coming home once more
And wild flowers fill each rut
Where the slow wheels passed before—
And the heart is taking in
Harvests, from the wind and rain,
More than any mow or bin!
There's a wagon in the lane!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

## Not Just a Descriptive Writer and Never an Adventurer

MY HEROES were cowboys—cowboys first, I think—and then engine-drivers, hunters, and seamen. The spirit I loved and admired was in D'Artagnan, a little of Aramis added, a little of Athos—but nothing of Porthos! . . .

At six years old I found myself a school because the building looked romantic to me. I wondered what it would be like to walk up to the large door; to knock; to interview the Headmaster. I did not know a spirit of bravado; I did not feel like a small boy.

I remember well the Headmaster; his grave face, and kindly eyes. He wore a wing collar without the wings turned down, and a black tie. His moustache was a broad eave of brown over his mouth. He treated my application without the slightest hint of amusement—though he must have felt it.

I went home and told my parents, and my father, who was a very wise man, let me go to the school. There were boys up to eighteen years old. I remained a year, and then went to the school my father had chosen for me. . . .

Later at school I persuaded an engine-driver to let me ride with him, which he did frequently. He lent me his books to read, and showed me his examination papers. I realized I didn't want to be an engine-driver. . . .

When I left school I became an insurance broker's clerk at Lloyds, and Lloyds, necessarily, became a romance to me. I read all there was to read about it, and delved into its beginnings and its history. Here indeed was romance, but it wasn't mine. I didn't make it. . . .

I had had some success as an author, and more as a journalist. But I resented being called an Adventurer. I was nothing as untidy as that. I was not a wanderer. I fought against having the ticket, "Will go anywhere; do anything," affixed to me. I was not irresponsible. I insisted on that, and I think dear old Holt-White of the *Morning Post* believed me.

At any rate he commissioned me to write the kind of stuff that gave me the kind of expression I wanted; that gave me the kind of label I wanted. I wasn't just a descriptive writer to him: I was a chap with a bee in my bonnet about something, and he knew what it was.

Under his influence I wrote stirring articles in the *Morning Post*, saying passionately how large the world was; how fertile; how empty; how hungry for men and women.

Everyone else was saying it was small; which is nonsense. Just because people fly here and there in fast aeroplanes!

In 1935 Holt-White arranged for me to have a Special Correspondent's authority for the *Morning Post*, and armed with this on the distinct understanding that I didn't let the M. P. in for anything in the way of expenses, I went off to South America.—R. W. THOMPSON, in "Voice From the Wilderness." (London: Faber.)

## *Beneath the Hollyhocks*

Beneath the hollyhocks
A black Persian lies sleeping.
Upon her silvered flanks
One by one
White petals fall.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy

*Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science*

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1940

## FBI Moves To Block N. E. Spy Activities

**Plans laid in Boston to war on sabotage and Fifth Columnists in all of the six states.**

By Robert R. Mullen

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Bolstered by the enthusiastic support of Massachusetts police heads, pledged at a special meeting here late yesterday, and by the opening of a new field office in New Haven tomorrow, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was today thrusting forward in its efforts to block activities of international spies and saboteurs in the New England area, so vividly important to national defense plans.

Wisps of smoke arising in New England, as well as other widely separated spots in the United States this summer bespeak manful efforts being exerted as the G-men turn from domestic gangsters to the more complex field of spies, saboteurs and Fifth Columnists. Certain events also hint that necessity for this work exceeds anything the general public suspects.

Is there a connection, for example, between the complaint of William S. Knudsen, member of the National Advisory Defense Commission, that production of such vital items as the Allison liquid cooled motor is restricted because of a shortage of machine tools and the reports of no less than six thefts of such tools from warehouses in recent months?

**Not Telling**

Of course, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not telling; neither is Mr. Knudsen, but it is doubtful whether it was mischievous boys who smashed a hole through a three-foot brick wall in the New York office of the Greenfield (Mass.) Tap & Die Company one night last week and stole certain highly valuable high speed drills.

Moreover, it appears doubtful that it was just a random theft, for the warehouse was amply stocked with tools, yet only certain packages on certain carefully chosen shelves were taken.

But while such thefts doubtless command careful probing, it is plain that they cannot rank in importance with the day by day, unspectacular work of protecting the plants that originate defense materials from sabotage. For, as Mr. Knudsen pointed out, more drills and more machine tools can be produced, just as long as the factories making them are unharmed.

**On the Alert**

The FBI, for example, must be on the alert against such things as the five attempts made recently to interfere with water and power supplies running to three large aircraft plants on the Pacific Coast, or the attempt, out there, to burn a huge new truck, a truck as wide as the average highway, having 10 rear wheels and designed to carry heavy anti-aircraft guns at 65 miles an hour.

A glance at the industrial map of the United States clearly shows the large number of primary machine tool plants—the places that make the machines and the tools that, in turn, make the usable product—that are concentrated in New England. Since President Roosevelt declared the existence of a limited emergency and since Congress appropriated an extra $3,500,000 so the FBI could take on additional help, these New England factories have been under the same sort of surveillance that once was accorded the hangouts of suspected kidnappers.

The strategic importance of New England doubtless accounts for the opening in New Haven tomorrow of a new FBI office, in charge of John J. McGuire. Illustrative of the size is the fact that some 10 rooms will be occupied by this new office, which henceforth will split the New England load with the Boston office.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally fair and moderately warm this afternoon, but with considerable relief from oppressive humidity; fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight; gentle to moderate west to northwest winds.

**Maine and New Hampshire:** Fair tonight and Thursday, cooler tonight and in the extreme south portion Thursday.

**Vermont:** Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate to fresh northwest winds becoming north over south portion Thursday and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 78 | 95 | New Orleans | 76 | 83 |
| Chicago | 73 | 91 | New York | 79 | 98 |
| Denver | 65 | 88 | Norfolk | 79 | 94 |
| Helena | 55 | 88 | Philadelphia | 79 | 96 |
| Kansas City | 75 | 101 | St. Louis | 79 | 97 |
| Los Angeles | 57 | 84 | San Francisco | 59 | 69 |
| Miami | 78 | 91 | Washington | 80 | 97 |
| Minneapolis | 71 | 90 | | | |

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 31.
B—Maximum, July 30.

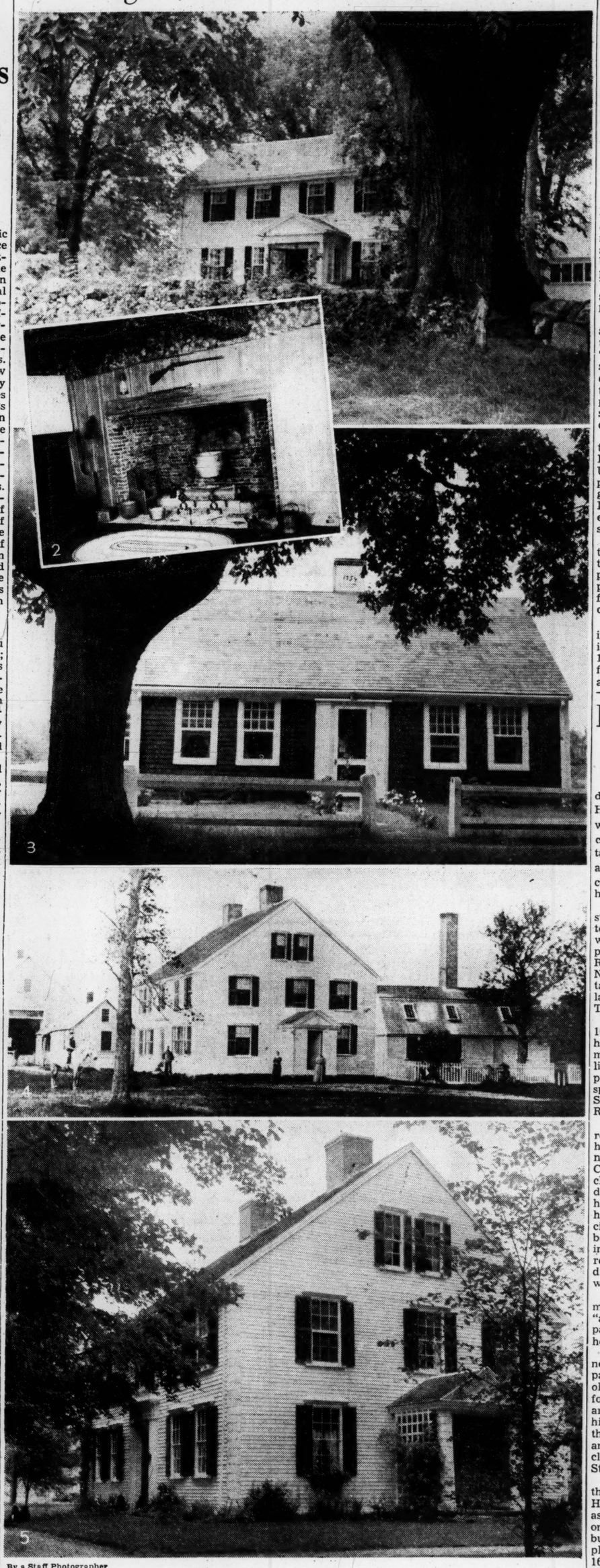
**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 9:18 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.7 feet.

Thursday, 9:53 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m., E. D. S. T

## *Hingham Cherishes Colonial Homes*



By a Staff Photographer

**Scenes Awaiting Visitors on Open-House Days**

**(1) The Robert Cushing house with famous Old Cushing Elm in foreground, Rocky Nook, Hingham. (2) Kitchen in the Rocky Nook house. (3) One of the homes which will be opened to the public. (4) Old Cushing Tavern, as it was 50 years ago. (5) The tavern built in 1750.**

## Loopholes Found in Stay On Exports of Scrap Metal

Customs regulations governing the export of scrap metals and oil under the license system invoked in President Roosevelt's proclamation of July 25 disclosed today several loopholes which will permit dictator nations to continue to receive large quantities of scrap metals.

The new license system for export of scrap iron and oil, which goes into effect at midnight tonight, was expected to make possible a virtual embargo by the United States on shipment of these products to Japan and Germany. Washington observers so understood the purpose of the licensing plan.

However, customs regulations, as made public here today, show that the system applies only to "Number One heavy melting scrap," which Boston scrap iron dealers and shipping men agreed today comprises only about 20 per cent of the entire exports of scrap metal from the whole country.

Thus shipping men here believe that the only restriction which Lieut. Col. Russell L. Maxwell, United States Administrator of Export Control, can impose upon aggressor nations, such as Japan and Italy, is to refuse licenses for the export of Number One grade of scrap metals.

There can be no restriction upon the export of other grades, under the regulations now in effect, shipping men declared. Roughly, eighty per cent of existing exports, therefore, may continue despite the licensing system, they said.

Number One scrap is defined in the trade as "metal one-quarter inch or over in thickness, not over 18 inches in width, and not over five feet long, cut into such shapes as will be free from attachments and will lie flat in a charging box which carries the metal into the furnaces."

Petroleum products which will be affected by the Presidential proclamation, according to today's customs regulations, consist of "aviation motor fuels, aviation lubricating oil, and tetraethyl lead." Restrictions appeared to be more severe on oil products. One clause under "aviation motor fuels" "banned export without license of any material from which, by commercial distillation, there can be separated more than three per cent of such gasoline."

This latter clause, local representatives of the oil industry pointed out, practically requires the licensing of all oil products essential to prosecution of war.

Going still a step further, it was announced in Washington today that the Government would not license the export of aviation gasoline to any nation outside the Western Hemisphere.

Several vessels were loading scrap iron at Boston docks today but no conflict with the new ruling was anticipated. Number One scrap loaded before midnight does not come under the new ruling, and miscellaneous scrap is exempt.

The Miraflores, at Mystic Docks, was loading some Number One scrap for Japan today, but the cargo was expected to be on board by nightfall. Agents for the vessel were planning to file a bond which will permit the ship to sail tomorrow despite a libel issued in Federad Court yesterday.

Also at Mystic Dock was the Spanish vessel Viscaya loading miscellaneous scrap consigned to a Spanish port. This ship will be free to leave at any time as none of the cargo comes under the ban.

## Hingham to Open Homesteads In Annual Public Welcome

Next Saturday is "open house" day in the old "bucket" town of Hingham, Mass., when powdered wigs and venerable frock coats come out of attics and the oft-told tales of romance and tradition again buzz around the eaves and cornices of the town's mellowed homesteads.

Following a custom of 12 years' standing in Hingham, eight of the town's gems of housing tradition will be opened from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., ranging from the famous Robert Cushing house at Rocky Nook to the 1681 Roseneath Cottage set at the end of a secluded lane in what was once known as Tranquillity Grove.

On the following Saturday, Aug. 10, eight other relics of a Hingham heyday of fishing smacks, "bucket" making, and wayside taverns will lift their latches to the public as part of a double-feature program sponsored by the local Historical Society in co-operation with the Red Cross.

The Robert Cushing homestead, reposing in the shade of the huge, old Cushing elm, has never been owned outside of the Cushing family. Into its mellowed clapboards is written the moving drama of more than 200 years of history. Its restored kitchen still has the original decorative stenciled ceiling and shelters a Jacobean chest that came to America in 1638 as a wedding gift to Nazareth, wife of Matthew Cushing, direct descendant of the Cushing who built the house.

"Yes, Hingham is old," said one member of the Historical Society, "and it revels in the glories of a past that have not been obliterated here by overmodernization."

Only a few small splashes of new houses break the spell of the past, for Hinghamites love their old houses. There is little need for restoration here for the homes are already in keeping with the historic eras they represent. Take the Roseneath Cottage, for example, that is reached by a secluded lane right off the Main Street.

If you don't know where it is, the Cottage is not easy to find. Hidden in what was once known as Tranquillity Grove, it is yet only a couple of blocks from the busiest part of Hingham. Tradition places its construction prior to 1681 and the front is just as it was built when it served as a tool house during the building of the old Meeting House on Main Street.

Other places to be opened this Saturday are the Old Ordinary, home of the Historical Society, Episcopal Rectory built in 1763 by Isaiah Cushing, the Josiah Siders Home containing fine bric-a-brac and rare pieces of furniture, and the old Cushing Tavern and the Sidney M. Harrison residence at 675 Main Street.

### Open Homes Events In N. E. Announced

For all who enjoy the architecture of early New England, the following schedule of "open homes" offers a pleasant vacation tour:

Saturday, Aug. 3 and 10—Hingham, Mass., 10-5.

Tuesday, Aug. 6—Portsmouth, N. H.

Wednesday, Aug. 14—Wiscasset, Maine.

## Boston's 'Fine' But Evacuees Miss Mother

Fiona, Ian, Lallie Lee and Sonia are very happy to be in Boston, thank you, for that is where their mother came from but they wish that she could be here, too. Only she is very busy in England driving an ambulance. So she couldn't come with them, you see.

Their father, he's Commander Geoffrey Lowis, R. N. A. F. C., is away in the North Sea commanding his ship and they didn't see him to say goodby—but "it is very nice here," says Lallie Lee who helps "Nanny' (Miss Winnifred Alice Parker) look after the others.

It was nice to see their maternal grandmother, Mrs. Lallie Lee Kennedy, of Brookline, and Ian and Sonia are going to stay with her for awhile. But Lallie Lee and Fiona are going to visit Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Munsill at their summer home in Hyannis on the Cape. "Which I have heard is very like England," says Lallie Lee.

It was all arranged for mother to come too, but she said that if daddy was at his post in the North Sea she guessed she had better stay at hers, behind the ambulance wheel.

They were brought to Canada by Mr. and Mrs. Munsill and grandmother met them and brought them to her house in Brookline, where they were unpacking and separating clothing and toys that overflowed several trunks so that Lallie Lee and Fiona could get off to the Cape. "that must be very like England," this afternoon.

Lallie Lee said: "We expect to be very happy here," and standing in the doorway waving, with a smile on her lips, she was proving it.

## *Seeing America by Steps*

By a Staff Photograpner

**British Commander's Children in Brookline**

**Top to bottom: Lallie Lee, Fiona, Ian, and Sonia Lowis. The quartette smile their way into a new land at the home of their grandmother in Brookline. They have just arrived from England, where their father, Geoffrey Lowis, is a Commander in the Royal Navy.**

## People's Rule Essential, B. U. Teacher Says

**Professor Sutcliffe, economist, also warns of regimentation through defense efficiency.**

Warning against regimentation in the name of national defense or efficiency, Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, Boston University economist, told the last of four summer session open forums this afternoon that Americans must insist on a government of the people, which is the essence of democracy.

Economic conditions engendered by a vast national defense program and changing world markets may force tightening of the national belt, sacrifice of some social gains, and a reassessment of values before the present upheaval is ended, Professor Sutcliffe asserted.

"Total war in Europe has cast the die for a leveling of the standard of living of the American people," the economist declared. "No country can make social and economic progress by giving employment to destructive forces, even though such steps are necessary."

**Looking at Possibilities**

Although confident that the British Empire will eventually win the war against totalitarianism Professor Sutcliffe said that the United States must give consideration to its place in a world that may be dominated by dictators.

"If Germany wins she will have the largest merchant marine in the world, more electric power than the United States, and she will dominate 400,000,000 people in Europe and Northern Africa," he said.

"This will mean the loss of European trade which normally constitutes 44 per cent of America's foreign business," Professor Sutcliffe continued, "and will force us to look for new markets."

Not too sanguine about Latin America as a place to broaden trade relations, despite the Havana Conference, Professor Sutcliffe pointed to Argentina's provisional signing of the Act of Havana and declared, "Continental Europe is looking to Latin America as a source of sustenance both for migration and agricultural products.

**May Lose Social Gains**

"The European dictators see there important deposits of manganese and the world's largest deposits of iron ore and they will resist every effort to close the door on these riches to them."

Discussing the effects of the defense program on United States economy, Professor Sutcliffe sounded a warning that the business and industrial expansion now going on may result in severe reaction such as followed the last war.

"There is also serious possibility that much of the so-called social legislation of the past several years may go out the window," the speaker said.

## Anti-Draft Rally Permit Refused

A Socialist anti-conscription rally, planned for noon at Parkman bandstand on Boston Common, did not take place. Instead came recriminations that City of Boston licensing officials had denied a permit for the bandstand for such a purpose "for any time."

At the Licensing Division of the Mayor's office this was denied. it was explained that the permit for noon today was refused because the Park Department wished to decorate the bandstand at noon for some department program tonight.

Reports that the Socialist forces planned to take over the bandstand disclosed upon investigation that no park department workmen were present in the noon hour but that the Commonwealth Works Progress Administration Band held the rostrum; in fact, at the time of investigation was regaling the somnolent audience with a number featuring a piccolo solo and entitled "The Lark." Socialist party workers passed out handbills criticizing abridgment of right of assembly.

Socialist Party leaders indicated that an attempt might be made to hold a rally next week, and if prevented from doing so, the Party may carry it to the courts as a test case. At the same time, City officials issued a statement that a permit had been granted the Socialists for a rally in another section of Boston Common.

## Display of Lilies At Newton Garden

A two-day exhibition of day lilies will be open to the public Friday and Saturday at the Iris Gardens in Newton Lower Falls, according to T. F. Donahue, whose several acres of flower gardens bordering the Charles River comprise one of the beauty spots of Newton.

More than 300 varieties of day lilies (hemerocallis) are in bloom this week and will provide, according to Mr. Donahue, one of the few opportunities to see such a large variety in a well-established group in the East. In addition, visitors to the garden will see about 200 kinds of phlox which are now in bloom.

The Iris Gardens are open to the public every day from daylight to dusk.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 10

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor in "Waterloo Bridge," 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Alan Curtis, George Ernst and Mary Beth Hughes, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "La Conga Nights." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

**Fenway—**
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 1:10, 5:05, 9. Also "Pop Always Pays." 3:40, 7:35.

**Keith Memorial—**
"When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Anne of Windy Poplars," with Anne Shirley. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Boys from Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye, Irene Hervey, Rosemary Lane and Charles Butterworth. Also "The Outsider," with George Sanders.

**Metropolitan—**
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," with Jean Cagney and Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: George Raft, Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino in "They Drive By Night." Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane.

**Modern—**
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

**Orpheum—**
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

**Paramount—**
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25. Also "Pop Always Pays," 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:10.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Black Diamonds." 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:35, 6:55, 9:15. Alco "Millionaire in Prison." 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10.

**State—**
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

**Scollay—**
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

**South Station Theater—**
Travels: Sydney, Australia, and Dude Ranch Resort. "A Door Will Open," "White Magic," "Unusual Occupations," "Life Saving Technique," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Ski Patrol," with Luli Desti. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Boys of the City." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:15, 8:50.

**Uptown—**
"I Was an Adventuress," with Vera Zorina and Peter Lorre. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35 Also "Four Sons," featuring Don Ameche. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

**University—**
"In Old Chicago," with Alice Faye. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Also Ginger Rogers in "Bachelor Mother." 3:15, 6:35, 10:05. Tomorrow: Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." Also John Garfield in "Saturday's Children."

### Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Chinese Art by Mr. Little. 11 a. m.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

# Roxbury Land Acquired For Housing Plan

While seeking to protect the residential nature of their four existing low-cost housing projects, Boston Housing Authority officials today filed plans for a fifth such project in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County.

Public hearings on the Authority's petition for zoning restrictions affecting business establishments in areas around the projects in Charlestown, Lenox Street, South Boston, and Mission Hill were held by the Boston Board of Zoning Adjustment during the day.

The document filed in the Registry set forth that the Authority by unanimous vote had taken by eminent domain land in the Roxbury-Jamaica Plain district for development of a low-rent housing project.

**Will Cost $2,721,000**

This latest development will cost $2,721,000 and accommodate between 400 and 500 families.

The purpose of the Authority's petition for change in the zoning laws, according to William S. Parker, zoning consultant for the BHA, "is to protect the integrity of the projects."

Projects in Charlestown, Lenox Street, and Mission Hill, Roxbury, are surrounded by property zoned for local business which the Authority seeks to restrict to residential.

**New Stores Barred**

The area around the South Boston project is zoned for general business — small manufacturing plants with retail establishments—and the petition asks that it be changed to local business.

The proposed change would bar anyone from establishing new stores, but would not affect businesses already established, Frederic H. Fay, Chairman of the Board, explained today to those attending the hearing. Owners of vacant stores would still be able to rent them in the future for the use to which they were put in the past, he said.

One hearing concerned changing the zoning regulations in the area included by and adjacent to the Mission Hill housing project in Roxbury. The Housing Authority applied to have the area changed from business to residential zoning with a 65-foot height of building taking the place of the present 80-foot height.

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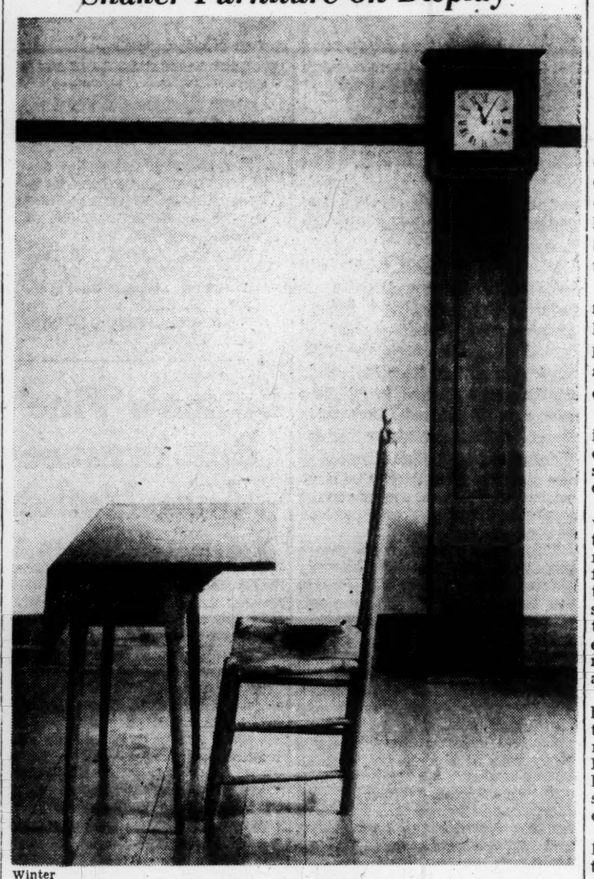
## Shaker Furniture on Display



Winter

**Shown at Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass.**

**Extreme simplicity, fine workmanship, and strict utility were the standards actuating all Shaker craftsmen. Herein their products have kinship with the motives of modern furniture design; but the Shakers, moved by religious beliefs, achieved beauty incidentally.**

# Shaker Art and Craftsmanship Shown at Berkshire Museum

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 31—An exhibition of Shaker Art and Craftsmanship opened today at the Berkshire Museum here, and will continue through the summer, all the material being loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Deming Andrews of this City. While portions of their extensive collections have been shown publicly before, this is the most comprehensive display that has been held.

One gallery is occupied wholly with furniture, and includes numerous types of tables, chairs, stands, cupboards, stools; a bed, clock and other objects. Oval wood boxes and cooperage, and various racks, are minor items, all made in the same excellent and practical manner for which all Shaker products were, and are, famous.

A second gallery is given to their textiles and costumes; their early printing and manuscripts, hymnals, prints of the dance and allied items. The strange "inspirational drawings" of the sect are shown in a third gallery. A series of camera studies of Shakers by William Winter, is of high merit, and introduces the emphasis of fine personalities. Numerous stereoscopic views of the late 1800's reveal activities and architecture no longer to be seen.

For a dozen years or more, Mr and Mrs. Andrews have been intimately acquainted with the surviving Shaker communities, as is proven by their book Shaker Furniture, published three years ago. A second volume will appear soon, on the songs, dances and ritual of this unique sect. **C. G. B.**

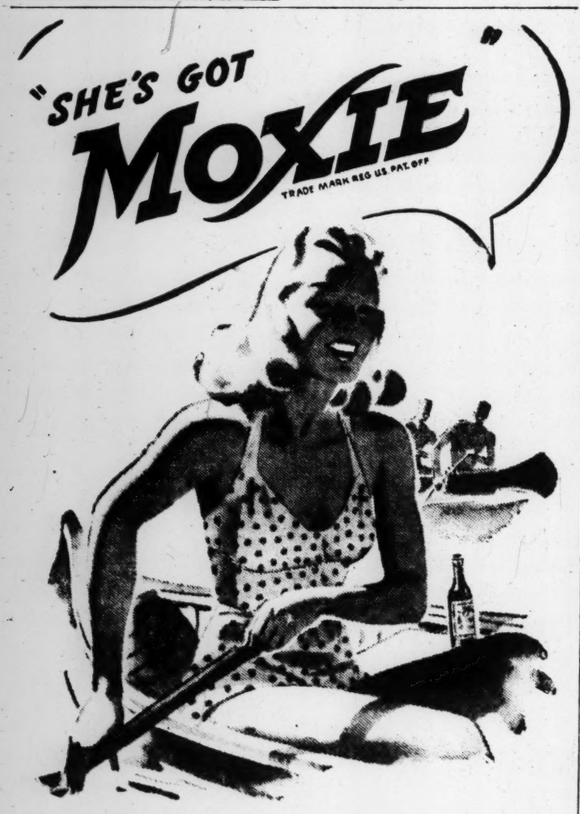
# American Declaration of Faith

"Democracy as we know it in the United States cannot survive if the world continues as dictators have now made it," declared Senator Claude Pepper, Florida, speaking at a Harvard Summer School meeting last night.

Advocating aid for Great Britain, Senator Pepper held that should the British navy be destroyed, or fall into enemy hands, nations inimical to American interests had facilities and "could attack either continental United States or its territories at places which could not be adequately defended."

"It is possible," he continued, "for a combination of existing world forces who have reason to desire our downfall seriously to threaten our security."

Two New England professors, speaking on the same program, Max Lerner of Williams College and Sidney Post Simpson of Harvard, warned against considering lightly the possibility of an attack on this country and urged a unified national effort in bolstering American defenses.

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FRANK ARCHER SAYS:
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TAKE HOME A SIX-PAK · 25¢

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |

**For Thursday, Aug. 1**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 4:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |

## Christian Science Program

**For Thursday, Aug. 1**

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## Today on WRUL

**(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)**

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc--19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—"Sidelights on World Affairs," arranged by Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

## Today on Short Waves

**(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)**

**Berlin**—7:15 p. m.—From German Musical Plays. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

**Budapest**—7:35 p. m.—"Singing Youth." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.

**Moscow**—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

**London**—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London commentary on the news. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

**Rome**—9:40 p. m.—Songs from the screen. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

**Berlin**—10:00 p. m.—Talk by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

**Berlin**—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

**Guatemala**—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theatre: "El Nido Ajeno," comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

**Rome**—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

# It's 'Personal Buying' Now, Not Budgeting

The old-fashioned idea of standard budgeting for personal use is definitely out, Miss Beatrice Bowry of William Filene's told several hundred members of the Fashion Study Course at the Filene auditorium today.

It's the "individual buying plan now," she explained, for experience has proved that although many persons may make the same salary there may be entirely different demands upon it.

Wardrobe planning, therefore, is an individual matter and not one which can be decided wholesale for large groups of people, according to Miss Bowry's theory.

Launching into this subject of wardrobe planning, she advised the students and teachers enrolled in the class, to build their fall and winter costumes around the coat. If it's a fur coat, she suggested, within the student-teacher price range of her audience, then martin-blended muskrat as the most practical for durability and all around wear.

For those who do not need a heavy coat and who do not feel they can afford the muskrat, she recommended the grey kidskin Raccoon, Hudson seal, Persian lamb are among the more expensive furs for those with a more elastic budget.

The short fur coat, Miss Bowry labeled as the "luxury coat" for the medium-budget class. It is not practical, she pointed out, for general wear. "If you can afford only one coat, make it a long one." But if one does invest in a short coat, she had this advice to offer: wear with it a slim skirt and not a full one. Also, be sure that the hat and skirt match in color in order to pull the outfit together.

Two of the costumes modeled as examples of practical and becoming outfits for the student and teacher were: for the college girl, a grey and wine plaid sport dress, with a wine colored velvet jockey cap, to be worn with either a long grey kidskin coat, or with a short martin-dyed squirrel.

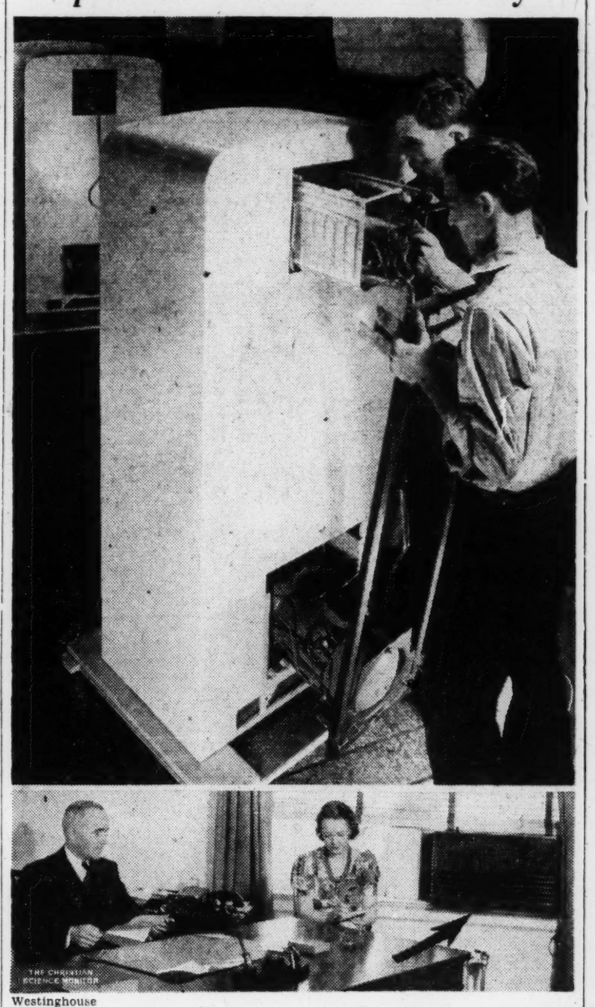
For the "smart teacher," a black knitted suit, with red felt hat, red gloves and umbrella. "Just because it's a rainy day, we don't have to be glum," Miss Bowry pointed out. "We should try to brighten up the day with our costume."

Registration for the course, which is being sponsored by the State Board of Education, ended today.

## Wilmington Rate Rises

WILMINGTON, Mass., July 31 (AP)—This town's tax rate was announced today as $41.20, a jump of $1.40 over the 1939 rate.

## Specialists in Cool Air Are Busy



Westinghouse

**Electricity Is Adding to Human Comfort**

**Upper: A modern refrigerator cabinet gets its operating mechanism. The making of Westinghouse units is one of New England's bread and butter industries. Lower: A new type of one-room air-conditioning unit shown installed in an office window.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Specialists in cold weather are busy this summer wrapping up "packages" (as the engineers call them) of Arctic breezes for quick delivery.

In short, electric-powered air-conditioning units, made to fit in the open window in mid-August when the weather is hottest, are being manufactured by at least three concerns to make the lot of those who can't afford to dodge heat waves by trips to the shore and country not only endurable but comfortable. The new units under construction are to be complete air-conditioning systems, cooling the air, wringing out the moisture, circulating fresh air while expelling the stale, and filtering out dust and dirt.

At the Westinghouse plant here, the addition of such units to other production lines has meant more local employment and larger pay rolls. The Westinghouse unit will be hermetically sealed, guaranteed for five years, and priced to fit the medium-sized pocketbook. Last summer a preview model was rushed to the New York World's Fair where a Giant Panda, whose native haunts are the cool dry slopes of the Himalayas, was distinctly ill at ease in a new climate. The experimental model worked wonders and in short order the Panda began putting on weight.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | First baseball game: | "Song Stylist" |
| 3:15 Talk: Music | "Honeymoon Hill": sk. | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Bees vs. Cardinals | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | Baseball Interviews | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 "A Friend in Deed" | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Second baseball game: | "Console Capers" |
| 4:00 Lecture Hall | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Boston Bees-St. Louis | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "Melody Matinee" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" serial | Cardinals | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Melody Matinee" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Second baseball game: | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 "Around the Hub" | Club Matinee: news | "Young Widder Brown" | Boston Bees-St. Louis | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Homeward Bound" | "Girl Alone": sketch | Cardinals | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "In Record Time" | Malcolm Claire, stories | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Bees vs. Cardinals | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Jay Wesley, sports | Ireene Wicker, stories | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Superman": sketch | "The O'Neills": drama | Frank Ryan, sports | News; Baseball |
| 6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill | News: sport comment | News Service | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Dance | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Weather; Dinner Dance. | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | "Swing It" |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | News Roundup | Ben Pullo's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen": sketch | European news | "Music for You" | News Service |
| 7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek": | The Revelers: orchestra | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | Don Julio's Orchestra |
| 7:45 comedy | Will Bradley's Orchestra | H. V. Kaltenborn, news. | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 Uncle Jim's Question Bee | "This, Our America": dramatization | Gale Page, J. Ameche in "Promoting Priscilla" | New England Town Meeting of the Air: "Do We Need Universal National Service?" | Housing talk |
| 8:15 | | | | National Guard speaker |
| 8:30 "Dr. Christian": | "Manhattan at Midnight": drama | Plantation Parts: vocalists; orchestra | | Sport program |
| 8:45 drama; news | | | | "Let's Dance" |
| 9:00 Star Theater: | "The Green Hornet": | Abbott and Costello: | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 vocalists; orch. | mystery drama | comedy; music | Carlos Molina's Orch. | |
| 9:30 "Musico": Lou Bonick's Orchestra | "This Man's Army" | "Mr. District Attorney": | Serenade for Strings | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | Roy Shield's Revue | dramatic sketch | Serenade for Strings | |
| 10:00 Glen Miller's Orch. | "Frontline Headlines" | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing. | News Service |
| 10:15 Public Affairs | Will Bradley's Orch. | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Julie Wintz' Orchestra |
| 10:30 News of the War | National Symphony Orchestra | Kay Kyser's College of | "Pageant of Melody": | Don Julio's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Music; Weather | | Musical Knowledge | Henry Weber's Orch. | Darrell Calker's Orch. |
| 11:00 News: Sports | News: Music; Weather. | News Service | Leonard Keller's Orch. | Sport program |
| 11:15 News: Dance Orch. | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Winnipeg Summer Symphony Orchestra Concert | Esteban Grajeda's Or. |
| 11:30 Midnight Swing | "Music You Want" | Prof. Harlow Shapley | | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Club | "Music You Want" | Alvino Rey's Orchestra | | News Service |

## Thursday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Variety Program. | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 "Barbecue" | Variety Program | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; News | "Breakfast in Bedlam" | "Alice and Adrian" | News Reporter | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "George and Dixie" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 News of Europe | News Here and Abroad | News Service | "Eight Bells" | News Service |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Breakfast in Bedlam" | Weather; music | "Morning Watch" | Weather; "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Lover's Lane" | Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam" | "Portia Blake": drama. | Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms | Studio speaker |
| 8:45 "Musical Clock" | | "Kate Hopkins": drama. | | |
| 9:00 "A Hean o' Livin'" | News: Mildred Carlson. | N. E. Town Hall Party | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 News Service | "Breakfast Club" | "Variations" | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 WEEI Food Fair | "The Family Circle" | "Alice Blair": sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | Radio Review |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | "The Family Circle" | "Musical Roundup" | Government Reports | Radio Review |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch | "Melody Time" | "The Man I Married" | "Musical Early Edition" | Farm and Home News |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "Vic and Sade": comedy | "Midstream": sketch | "Melody Strings" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | "Ellen Randolph": sk. | Musical calisthenics | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother" | "On With the Dance" | "By Kathleen Norris" | "Choir Loft": organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred W. Carlson | "David Harum": sketch. | News Service | Musicale |
| 11:15 "Martha Webster" | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Road of Life": sketch. | "Singing Strings" | The Argentines |
| 11:30 "Big Sister": sk. | "The Wife Saver" | "Against the Storm" | Poultry talk | "Fashion Congress" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Musicale | "The Guiding Light" | "The Johnson Family" | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News: Noonday Review: | "Woman in White" | News Service | Salon Orchestra |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Irene Hanify, organist. | "The O'Neills": sketch. | Agricultural talk | "Daily Inspirations" |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singing Sam," baritone | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Tide |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | News Service | Italian music program | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | "Meet Miss Julia" | Frank Luther; orchestra | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | Cowgirl Songstress | "Musical Roundup" | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | "Harvey and Dell": sk. | Marjorie Mills: household talk | "Hits and Bits" | Alba Tosi and Dario Miani, song recital |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News summary; vocalist | | Sports Matinee | |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | "It Looks From Here" | Hymns of All Churches | News Reporter | "Melodic Moods" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | News; Weather | "Grimm's Daughter" | "25 Years Ago Today" | "Melodic Moods" |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | U. S. Marine Band | "Valiant Lady": drama. | Sport program | Novachord solos |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | U. S. Marine Band | "Light of the World" | "Cheer Up Gang" | News Service |
| 3:00 "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Telegraphic reports: | Western Serenade |
| 3:15 "Chasing the Blues" | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": drama | Pittsburgh Pirates- | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | Brooklyn Dodgers base- | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 "A Friend in Deed" | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": comedy | ball game | "Console Capers" |
| 4:00 Adv. in Science | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Telegraphic reports: | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 Musicale | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" | Pittsburgh Pirates- | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Music; talk | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Brooklyn Dodgers base- | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 "Around the Hub" | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | ball game | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Homeward Bound" | "Girl Alone": sketch. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
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| 5:30 Jay Wesley, sports | Ireene Wicker, stories | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | Red Cross program | "The O'Neills": drama | Frank Ryan, sports | News; Baseball |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News: sport comment | News Service | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Dinner Dance | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Weather; Dinner Dance. | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | "Swing It" |
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| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Ben Pullo's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen": sketch | European news | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | News Service |
| 7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews | Bob Crosby's Orchestra: vocalists | Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ | W. Williams, comment | Don Julio's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | | | Dance Orchestra | E. Oettinger, soprano |
| 8:00 "Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers | "Canadian Holiday": dramatized travelogue | Musical Comedy Revue: vocalists; orchestra | Dedicating of WOR FM transmitter | "Fireside Time" |
| 8:15 | | | | Western Troubadours |
| 8:30 "Strange As It Seems": news | "Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone | Sports Writers' Quiz | Sport program |
| 8:45 | | | Sports Writers' Quiz | American Legion speaker |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour | "Midweek Function": recording | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Lou Holtz; Kidoodlers; Pat O'Brien; Muriel Angelus; orchestra | Gabriel Heatter | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | | | Arthur Mann, comment | |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour | "Concert in Miniature": vocalists; orch. | | Otis A. Hood, talk | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | | | Morton Gould's Orch. | |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or. | European news | Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 "Public Affairs" | "Aloha Land": music | | News Service | Army Recruiting talk |
| 10:30 News of the War | Vaughn Munroe's Orch. | Grant Park Concert | "California Melodies": vocalist; orchestra | Ben Pullo's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Music; weather | Vaughn Munroe's Orch. | Grant Park Concert | | Ken Baker's Orchestra |
| 11:00 News; sports | News; weather | News Service | Herbie Kay's Orchestra | Sport program |
| 11:15 News; Dance Orch. | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Network speakers | "The Blue Beetle" |
| 11:30 Midnight Swing | "Music You Want" | Ted Lewis' Orchestra | Duke Daley's Fourteen | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Club | "Music You Want" | Ted Lewis' Orchestra | Gentlemen of Rhythm | News Service |

# Shopping the Shops

**By Janet Treat Hobbs**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Very likely you and your family are way down in the country, at the seashore, or up in the mountains somewhere . . . and it may seem a shame and all that, to get you out and up town. But it seems that inasmuch as August is about to descend upon us, it's time you considered your winter coat. That is, if you have any idea of saving yourself a little money when buying one. And this is the time of year when women from far and near gather together, from under the rug and in the piggy bank, all the money they've been saving, and take themselves and it into Slattery's. All because Slattery's has one grand August coat sale, and they want to get in on it. For that matter, if the rug and the bank don't give forth enough money, you can make arrangements for payments at convenient times.

The idea is that prices invariably have a way of rising by fall. But not only that . . . in addition you get the pick of fashions that you'll never see again. Don't ask us why, but it's the pick of the crop, and the chances are that if you pass up a coat because you figure, oh well, you'll see the same thing later on and you'll get it then, you won't. And then won't you be sorry! . . . All this goes for fur coats as well as for winter coats that are trimmed with fur. The price tags read anywhere from $58 to $395 on these special buys. Incidentally (and pretty important at that!) the fur and cloth coats are up on the newly decorated fifth floor, and you'll not only feel luxurious contacting all the smart white and flame leather furniture, but be comfortable. What with all the new air-conditioning business they've just had put in, we mean. So it means that you'll be able to save money in double comfort this year!

**Watch Straps For Summer Wear**

Somehow or other, the heavy leather straps that are a part of a man's wristwatch (or the wide gold or platinum bands, as well) seem to be decidedly out of place when the men don their summer linens, crashes and gabardines. For they seen to lend a definitely winter-touch to that which the man is trying his best to keep cool and summerish. In other words we think they strike the wrong note. And should you care to eliminate this discord in your husband's wardrobe, you may do so for a lone dollar bill. In fact you can remedy it three times for said amount. For Back Bay Jeweler, at 230 Massachusetts Avenue (kitty-corner from Loew's State Theater) will sell you three summer broadcloth straps for that price. Not only in pure white with gold washed buckle, but also in navy blue, and a medium blue as well. They are most attractive, and you keep them fresh and clean looking by washing them, just as you'd wash anything. At the same time you might pick up a keen looking new key ring for your car and house keys for a dollar. With a heart shaped lock on it, and there's a place for your initial if you wish to personalize it.

**Cooling Off For Twenty Cents**

P. S.: Schrafft's out in Brookline (on Harvard Street, right around the corner from Coolidge Corner) offer to cool you off for 20 cents. Via one of their fresh mint lemonades. And speaking of cool drinks reminds up that along with a lot of other things that Paine Furniture will sell you for less money at the moment is one of those ever-so-convenient hand-painted trays that have the folding black iron stands to go with them. They're great big trays, big enough for pitcher and glasses and a few fancy sandwiches, and you fix everything right in the kitchen and then bring it out and put it right on its own private stand. For $6.50 now. And they'll put themselves away very nicely in practically no space at all. Hancock 1500 will bring it to your home. Or if you'd rather trot in and examine it first, 81 Arlington Street is their address.

# Islands' Traffic Back to Normal

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 31 (AP)—Steamer traffic between the mainland and the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket returned to normal today as the principals in a strike which had disrupted service for four days prepared to submit their dispute to arbitration.

Hundreds of summer visitors, unable to transport their automobiles and heavy baggage during the strike, left the islands today for their homes, and owners of small craft, who had been doing boom-time business carrying passengers and perishables, returned to their normal pursuits.

One vessel made a run to Nantucket last night, and another traveled to the Vineyard to be ready for scheduled trips this morning. The other two remained at a wharf here overnight, getting up steam for regular sailings to the islands today.

# Justice Barnes Resigns in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 31 (AP)—Chief Justice Charles P. Barnes of the Maine Supreme Court resigned today. He was appointed in November, 1939, by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

Statutes governing retirement of Supreme Court Justices require they relinquish their posts within one year after reaching 70 in order to be eligible for pensions.

In his letter of resignation to Governor Barrows, Chief Justice Barnes said it was not "my wish or purpose to be considered an active retired justice."

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

MOONLITE SAIL
Every WED and FRI. NITE
9 P.M.-MIDNITE
S.S. STEEL PIER
Sail from Foster's Wharf. Continuous dancing $2 per couple. PROVINCETOWN—Daily sailings 10 A. M.—return 8 P. M. $2 round trip.
Cape Cod Steamship Co., Boston, Mass. HUB. 2650

bea. 1790
Look your coolest—feel your coolest in washable apparel. Interesting rates . . .
Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

STARTING PROMPTLY AT
9:30 o'clock
TOMORROW MORNING!
After-Inventory
Clearance
AT
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place
BOSTON
Your semi-annual opportunity to buy really GOOD clothes and accessories at GREAT SAVINGS! Be early!

# Granite State Ready to Act In Proposed Military Draft

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., July 31—The State of New Hampshire is prepared to play its part in the operation of the draft system as soon as Congress approves a selective service law, according to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant General of the New Hampshire National Guard.

Inasmuch as it is anticipated that the Governor and Adjutant General will be called on by Federal officials to take charge of the draft in the State, Gov. Francis P. Murphy has already approved a proposed plan of operation, local boards have been selected and the men have agreed to serve. An intensive study of the draft has been made by State officials and the machinery set up so that registration may be started as soon as a selective service law is enacted. The State Defense Committee which will co-ordinate industrial preparedness has been organized and is ready to function when called on. A broad plan of operations for this group has been developed so that it may start to operate effectively the minute the need arises.

## Weather Stations

It is expected that the activities of the United States Weather Bureau and the Civil Aeronautics Authority at Concord will be merged with headquarters at the Concord Airport. This is considered to be a natural move as suitable quarters could be established at the airport where the C. A. A. maintains headquarters. Both agencies operate under the Department of Commerce, and the nation-wide trend is toward the establishment of weather stations at the airports. It is suggested that a new building be erected at the airport to house the C. A. A. office and the weather observation station. Both the C. A. A. and the Weather Bureau have been having difficulty finding experienced weather observers and meteorologists, so the merging of activities under one roof might assist in the problem of man power as well as in the increasing efficiency. Should the shortage continue and the two offices be maintained, it is considered possible that ultimately it would mean the closing of at least one of these agencies. Experienced men in these fields are to be called into active Army service.

## Woodworking Shop

A group of Claremont, N. H., high school students who learned woodworking at the high school have started a home woodworking shop which is finding a ready demand for its products and is really making money. Prompted by the desire of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts to obtain sap buckets, tables, costume jewelry and other woodenware for sale to summer tourists, Henry Chamberlain, Edward Soboll, and Carl Guild set up a woodworking plant in a building loaned them by Mr. Guild's father. Their manual training teacher turned to and loaned them a lathe, tilting circular saw, bench, drill press, and grindstone to outfit the plant. The boys go out and buy their own lumber, then turn out the parts and assemble the items, finish them with an oil rub, and merchandise the ware through the stores of the League of Arts and Crafts. At the end of the summer the boys will divide the profits three ways, and from the results of the first few weeks of activities it appears that they have established a business that might well earn them a good living.

## Airport Expansion

A $218,000 proposed expansion program for the Concord airport would cost the City between $30,000 and $40,000, according to studies made of the proposed move. The project would be carried out with WPA labor with the funds beyond the $30,000 to $40,000 to be expended by the city for land and equipment coming from a congressional appropriation for airport improvements including lengthening the present runways and construction of a new northwest-southeast runway. The Concord Municipal Planning Board is making a study of the recommendations and a quick decision is expected as it is desired to get such projects under the preparedness program under way as soon as possible.

## Of Good Lineage

Officials in charge of the construction of Mt. Washington II expect that the new boat will be ready to carry passengers on Lake Winnipesaukee in a few weeks and the launching of the boat may take on all the appearances of a major launching as Secretary of Navy Frank Knox has informed James R. Irwin, manager of the new boat company, that he will try to be on hand for the event. The 20 steel sections that form the hull have been welded, inside steel work has been installed, and the new boilers and engines set, the first deck nearly completed, and two of the three coats of paint applied. Work on the boat is being rushed day and night with 75 men working in two 12-hour shifts. The boat will carry more passengers than the Mt. Washington I which was destroyed by fire. Construction of the boat has attracted many visitors and the waterfront section at the location of the rock is being rebuilt in preparation for the resumption of steamboat operations on the lake.

## Writers to Meet

Loys Haberly, writer, book printer, and binder, will bring along his printing press to the Writers' Conference at the University of New Hampshire which opens Sunday. At a public lecture on Aug. 9, in conjunction with the Conference, Mr. Haberly will demonstrate the art of book-making as practiced by him. He will also exhibit the various books that he has written, printed, and bound. Mr. Haberly started this interesting combination of arts in England where he explored the ruins of a medieval monastery of which he wrote books of poetry and drew his own illustrations.

# Music and Dance Lighten the Summer Hours

By a Staff Photographer

**First of Series of Children's Concerts on the Esplanade**

**Upper—Dancing the Russian Trepak, this young group of dancers under the direction of Miss Katharine Dickson of Cambridge had the honor this morning to use the New Edward Hatch Memorial Shell for the first time for a dramatic presentation. Miss Edith Bent is the soloist in the center. Below—Waiting for the music to begin, this group of early music lovers put in the time cutting out pictures of the various orchestral instruments and pasting them in the proper place in a prepared chart.**

# Concert Given For Children At Hatch Shell

To the beat of Tchaikovsky's music, nine gaily costumed little girls danced the Russian Trepak in the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell on Boston's Esplanade this morning to a chorus of "Oh's" and "Ah's" from the lips of more than a thousand boys and girls.

It was the occasion of two "firsts"—the first time that the dramatic facilities of the new shell have been used and the first in a series of five Wednesday concerts given for the children of Greater Boston by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation.

But it was not only dancing—that was only the icing on the cake—that held the attention of the small music-appreciators. First they were told a bit about the music they were about to hear by Miss Helen Leavitt, Director of Music in the Wheelock School of Music, and Warren S. Freeman, Director of the Belmont Public Schools.

Then, with the inside of the shell empty except for several yellow amplifiers that looked curiously like great yellow snapdragons, the "immortal music of the spheres" floated out across the rippled rows of upturned faces that were not unlike flowers themselves.

There was the old and greatly loved "Tales From the Vienna Woods" by Strauss and following that the Nutcracker Suite by Tchaikovsky. Then came the dancers with the Russian music and old folk patterns that somehow did not seem out of place by the American Charles River.

A light wind moved off the sparkling water and fluttered a few bright hair ribbons here and there. The music played more wildly and the solist, little Edith Bent, whirled and swayed among her dancing partners. It was a happy music-filled morning.

The Boston Committee for Music Appreciation has planned these children concerts so that they may hear the symphonic works which have been recorded and are being distributed by the Committee for as low as $1.69 for a complete symphony set from their local headquarters at 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street, Boston.

# 'Andy Hardy' Holds Over; New Films Coming Thursday

"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante" will stay for a second week at the State and Orpheum, starting Thursday. So too will "The Captain Is a Lady," which is the companion feature at the two Loew houses.

At the Keith Memorial and at the Metropolitan new programs are in prospect, tomorrow.

### 'Boys From Syracuse'

Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye, and Rosemary Lane head the cast for "The Boys From Syracuse," coming to the Keith Memorial. The film is a musical one, deriving from George Abbott's stage production of the same name. Unlike the theatrical show, however, the film will have the twin masters played by one actor (Mr. Jones) and the twin slaves by Mr. Penner. Six songs by Rodgers and Hart will be heard, two of them newly written for the screen. Among those in the supporting cast are Charles Butterworth, Irene Hervey, Alan Mowbray, Eric Blore, and Samuel S. Hinds.

"The Outsider," the second film at the Keith Memorial, is an English melodrama in which an unauthorized medical practitioner is supposed to cure the daughter of a reactionary British surgeon, thus winning recognition and the girl. George Sanders and Mary Maguire head the cast.

### 'They Drive by Night'

The incoming film at the Metropolitan, "They Drive by Night," is a story about truck drivers and their affairs, with something about an accident and the murder of a husband by his wife worked into the plot. The dialogue is by the authors of the tough conversation in "Torrid Zone." Raoul Walsh directed. George Raft, Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino, Alan Hale, and Gale Page are in the cast.

"Ladies Must Live," the second feature is described as a story about the efforts of a best man to upset the wedding plans of a happily engaged couple in the belief that the bride is interested merely in the groom's money. The players include Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane, Lee Patrick, Roscoe Karns, and DeWolf Hopper.

### Richardson's 'Fugitive'

"South to Karanga," starring Charles Bickford, and "The Fugitive," featuring Ralph Richardson and Diana Wynyard, will be shown at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. The latter film is about a barber and his wife, and the consequences of a theft. In the supporting cast are Romney Brent, Mary Clare, Dave Crowley, Gertrude Musgrove, Frederick Lister, Ivan Brandt, and Sara Allgood.

In "South to Karanga," Mr. Bickford is an American consul in Africa, who solves a murder mystery and quells a native uprising. James Craig and Luli Desti are among the players.

### At the South Station

Wendell Willkie is seen in the "Information Please" film coming Friday to the South Station Theater. On the same program to keep the political balance will be "Franklin Roosevelt's Family Tree." Other short features in the bill include, "Teddy the Rough Rider," travelogues to Hawaii and Honolulu, a Wini Shaw musical, two-color cartoons, "A Study of Bird Life," and an Andy Clyde comedy.

### Double Comedy Bill

"It Happened One Night" and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" will be shown in a double bill at the Trans-Lux starting Friday. Both films were directed by Frank Capra. The cast for "It Happened One Night" includes Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, the late Walter Connelly, Alan Hale, Roscoe Karns and Arthur Hoyt. In "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" the players are Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur, George Bancroft, Lionel Stander, H. B. Warner, Warren Hymer, Ruth Donnelly, Mayo Methot and Walter Catlett.

Talbot

**Mili Monti**

**In "The Little Dog Laughed," coming to the Shubert Theater on Aug. 19.**

# Candidates in Bay State File Papers for the Primary

The following list contains the names of candidates seeking their parties' nominations at the Sept. 17 primary for United States Senator, United States Representatives, the six major State offices and the Executive Council (*indicates incumbent):

## United States Senator

**Republican**
Henry Parkman Jr., former Corporation Counsel of Boston
**Democratic**
David I. Walsh, Fitchburg*
**Communist**
Philip Frankfeld, Boston
**Prohibition**
George L. Thompson, Randolph, 1938 nominee for Governor
**Socialist**
George Lyman Paine, Cambridge
**Socialist Labor**
Horace I. Hillis, Saugus

## Governor

**Republican**
Leverett Saltonstall, Newton*
**Democratic**
Paul A. Dever, Cambridge, Attorney General
Francis E. Kelly, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor
**Communist**
Otis Archer Hood, Boston, 1938 nominee
**National Pensions Party**
William H. McMasters, Boston
**Prohibition**
E. Tallmadge Root, Somerville
**Socialist**
Jeffrey W. Campbell, Boston, 1938 nominee
**Socialist Labor**
Henning A. Blomen, Cambridge, 1938 nominee

## Lieutenant Governor

**Republican**
Horace T. Cahill, Braintree*
**Democratic**
Alexander F. Sullivan, Boston
John C. Carr, Mayor of Medford
Francis P. Kelley, Milton
Michael Philip McCarron, Lowell
Owen A. Gallagher, Boston.
Charles E. O'Neill, Danvers
**Communist**
Hugo De Gregory, Springfield, 1938 nominee for Secretary of State
**Prohibition**
Guy S. Williams, Worcester, 1938 nominee for Auditor
**Socialist**
Walter S. Hutchins, Greenfield
**Socialist Labor**
George L. McGlynn, Springfield, 1938 nominee.

## Secretary of State

**Republican**
Frederic W. Cook, Somerville*
**Democratic**
Albert L. Fish, former Boston City Councilor
Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence, 1938 nominee
Albert E. Morris, Democratic Floor Leader in House
Arthur Michael MacCarthy, Winthrop
**Communist**
Thomas F. P. O'Dea, Boston
**Socialist**
Peter Wartiainen Jr., Fitchburg
**Socialist Labor**
Modestino Torra, Boston

## State Treasurer

**Republican**
William E. Hurley, Boston*
**Democratic**
Ernest J. Brown, Medford
Patrick M. Cahill, Peabody
Joseph W. Doherty, Brookline
John J. Donahue, Somerville
John J. McGrath, Boston
**Communist**
Henry Grossman, Worcester
**Prohibition**
Thomas Hamilton, Lynn
**Socialist**
Andrew Swenson, Greenfield
**Socialist Labor**
Malcolm T. Rowe, Lynn

## Attorney General

**Republican**
Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield, 1938 nominee
Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County
William C. Crossley, Fall River, District Attorney of Southern District
Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties
Michael A. Fredo, Arlington
George W. Roberts, Boston, State Representative.
Samuel A. Sampson, Winchester
**Democratic**
John H. Backus, New Bedford
James H. Brennan, Boston, 1938 nominee for Lieutenant Governor
Thomas M. Burke, Boston, state Senator
Joseph V. Carroll, Belmont
Jeannette C. Chisholm, Waltham
John W. Lyons, Cambridge, Mayor
Edward A. Ryan, Worcester
Harold W. Sullivan, Boston
**Communist**
Joseph C. Figueiredo, New Bedford, 1938 nominee
**Prohibition**
Austin H. Fitz, Natick
**Socialist**
Charles R. Hill, Brookline
**Socialist Labor**
Fred E. Oelcher, Peabody, 1938 nominee

## Representatives in Congress

### First District

**Republican**
Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge*.
**Democratic**
Clifford J. Akey, Greenfield.

### Second District

**Republican**
Charles R. Clason, Springfield.*
James H. Larson, Northampton.
**Democratic**
Patrick A. Doyle, Springfield.
Agnes C. Reavey, Springfield.

### Third District

**Republican**
Carroll H. Balcom, Clinton.
Frank H. Carter, Wayland.
Joseph E. Casey, Clinton, Democratic incumbent.
Edward T. Simoneau, Marlboro.
**Democratic**
Joseph E. Casey, Clinton

### Fourth District

**Republican**
Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester *
**Democratic**
Frank J. McGrail, Worcester
**Prohibition**
Helen P. Nylen, Hopkinton

### Fifth District

**Republican**
Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell*
F. S. Paulson, Lowell
**Democratic**
Francis J. Roane, Lowell

### Sixth District

**Republican**
George J. Bates, Salem*
**Democratic**
James D. Burns, Salem

### Seventh District

**Republican**
William H. Haskell, Lynnfield, State Representative
George J. Waldron, Lynn
**Democratic**
Lawrence J. Connery, Lynn*
Charles M. Boyle, Peabody
**Prohibition**
Thaxter Eaton, Andover

### Eighth District

**Republican**
Lester W. Bowen, Somerville
William S. Howe, Somerville
John J. Irwin, Medford, former Mayor
Lawrence Mitchell, Medford
James A. Roche, Everett
Dennis F. Sweeney Malden
Edward A. White, Somerville
**Democratic**
Arthur D. Healey, Somerville*
John L. Carroll, Somerville

### Ninth District

**Republican**
Robert Luce, Waltham*
Philip G. Bowker, Brookline
George F. Foster, Newton
Sybil H. Holmes, Brookline
Edward M. Long, Brookline
Edward M. Rowe, Cambridge
Richard M. Russell, Cambridge, former United States Representative
**Democratic**
Cornelius P. Cronin, Cambridge
Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge, New England Wages and Hours Director
James M. Maher, Waltham
Richard M. Russell, Cambridge

### Tenth District

**Republican**
George Holden Tinkham, Boston*
**Democratic**
Francis J. Finneran, Boston
Martin J. Kelly, Boston
Alfred J. Moore, Boston, State Representative
David M. Owens, Boston

### Eleventh District

**Republican**
Benjamin J. Green, Boston
Stephen E. McClosky, Boston
Francis P. O'Neill, Boston
**Democratic**
Thomas A. Flaherty, Boston*
Anthony Capraro, Boston
James S. Coffey, Boston, State Representative
Clifford F. Cotter, Boston
John F. Cotter, Boston
Ernest J. De Luca, Boston
Philip J. Diehl, Boston
Edward H. Fallon, Boston
John I. Fitzgerald, Boston
Stephen Foti, Boston
Joseph A. Langone, Jr., Boston, State Senator
George Leary, Boston, State Representative
Frank M. Leonardi, Boston, State Representative
Joseph M. Longo, Boston
Joseph J. Marolda, Boston
Joseph G. Reppucci, Boston
Joseph Russo, Boston
Nicholas Scaramella, Boston

### Twelfth District

**Republican**
Henry J. Allen, Boston
**Democratic**
John W. McCormack, Boston*
James A. Burke, Boston
John J. Concannon, Boston
Owen Gallagher, Boston

### Thirteenth District

**Republican**
Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton*
**Democratic**
Andrew T. Clancy, Brockton
Francis G. O'Neill, Milton
**Prohibition**
Freeman Putney, Jr., Weymouth.

### Fourteenth District

**Republican**
Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro*
**Democratic**
Harold E. Cole, Taunton

### Fifteenth District

**Republican**
Charles L. Gifford*
Harry L. Avery, Bourne
William McAuliffe, New Bedford
**Democratic**
George F. Backus, New Bedford

## Executive Council

### First District

**Republican**
Edgar S. Lindsay, Brockton*
Harold W. Jones, Taunton
Walter E. McLane, Fall River
William Plattner, North Attleboro
**Democratic**
Joseph P. Clark, Jr., Fall River
J. Dolan Hathaway, Fall River
P. Milton McGrath, Brockton

### Second District

**Republican**
Clayton L. Havey, Boston*
David A. Chapman, Brookline
Louis Shindler, Boston
Thomas W. Taylor, Wellesley
**Democratic**
Louis Shindler, Boston.

### Third District

**Republican**
Frank A. Brooks, Concord*
William M. Foster, Lowell
Henry L. Morrison, Newton
Victor L. Picard, Lowell
**Democratic**
None

### Fourth District

**Republican**
Hugh Morrison Brown, Revere
**Democratic**
Daniel H. Coakley, Boston*
Robert E. Bigney, Boston
Timothy E. Carroll, Cambridge
Francis X. Coyne, Boston, State Representative
Thomas F. Daley, Boston
George L. Fleming, Boston
Joseph Lee, Boston, Member, School Committee
George A. Murray, Boston
George F. Murphy, Boston
John J. Sawtelle, Boston
John J. Sullivan, Boston

### Fifth District

**Republican**
David D. Black, Lynn
William J. McInnis, Gloucester, former Mayor
Fred A. Turner, Lawrence
**Democratic**
James A. Donovan, Lawrence
William G. Hennessey, Lynn

### Sixth District

**Republican**
Eugene A. F. Burtnett, Somerville *
Mary Walsh Brennan, Lowell
Oscar N. Codding, Winchester
Meril A. Dorion, Arlington
Willis A. Hutton, Melrose
Frank E. Lewis, Mayor of Everett
**Democratic**
Edward J. Coughlin, Somerville
James J. Brennan, Somerille, former Executive Councilor
Walter McCarron, Lowell
Thomas F. McGrath, Somerville

### Seventh District

**Republican**
George E. Nelson, Worcester*
**Democratic**
Edmund Burke, Worcester

### Eighth District

**Republican**
Arthur A. Hastings, Springfield*
**Democratic**
Ernest W. Brunault, Holyoke
Frank Long, Springfield
Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, State Representative
Daniel M. Walsh Jr., Springfield

# War Prisoner's Status a Problem

BANGOR, Maine, July 31 (AP)—The dictates of international law left Kurt Reich, youthful, escaped, German war-prisoner, free of a charge of illegal entry into the United States today.

He was held, however, in the county jail pending completion of immigration service investigation into possible deportation.

Mr. Reich, captured by the British when the U-boat of which he was a crew member was sunk, leaped overboard as a transport carried him up the St. Lawrence River July 15. He crossed the Maine-Canada line and was arrested by a U. S. Border Patrol.

His attorney, Arthur Teele of Boston, cited an international law that a neutral power receiving escaped prisoners of war shall allow them liberty.

# Orchestra to Play For War Aid Fund

Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have volunteered to participate in a benefit program for the Allied Relief Fund, Inc., on Aug. 16, it was learned today.

The benefit will be given at Tanglewood, summer home of the orchestra, and site of their summer festival program.

Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Orchestra and director of the Berkshire Music Center, will be chairman of the benefit performance. "We shall make a manifestation from New England to old England in which all America is invited to join," Dr. Koussevitsky said.

The complete program will be ready tomorrow, with reservations available Friday, according to present plans. The concert will begin at 6 o'clock.


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# Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
July 31, 1940

## Bears Flee Noise: New Yorkers Love It—Says Ranger's Wife

### Mrs. Andrews Knows! From Crater Lake National Park She Was Transferred to the Statue of Liberty

By Marian Andrews

Women in the Wilderness—3

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

There really isn't anything too terrifying about bears in the middle of the night—or boarding the subway in the middle of New York to catch the last boat to Bedloe Island. And a National Park ranger's wife may have to cope with both, in the course of her husband's line of duty.

I learned about the first of these problems at Crater Lake National Park, in a tent—where, at the first snuffling sound in the dark, I grabbed a simple device consisting of two pie tins (laid there in readiness in the evening) and set up a terriffic din by banging them together. Our intruders always abandoned the side of bacon and went crashing through the underbrush.

Bears apparently have a phobia for the sound of clanking metal. On the other hand, New Yorkers love it—or at least endure it. What's more, they'll converse with you contentedly above the roar of the elevated—and point with as much pride as any suburban politician if you evince the least interest in their scenery or way of life.

When we were stationed at the Statue of Liberty National Monument on Bedloe Island in New York harbor, I commuted almost daily to Manhattan. And I chatted with everyone from Tony, the bootblack, to the guards at Rockefeller Center—one of whom turned out to be an ex-art collector down on his uppers. I often came home alone, late, and raced across Battery Park to make the last run of the SS Hook Mountain for the island. No one ever made a grab at my purse or my person in all that time, perhaps because I never expected it. Just as I never expect to fall off a mountain trail.

It's all in the point of view. And points of view are certainly what the National Parks excel in, in endless variety, from colonial buildings to remote peaks!

**A Super-Civilized Post**

People think of a ranger's wife as leading a rugged wilderness life, but this is not always the case. You are just as likely to find yourself in a super-civilized post with the kettle bubbling on the electric range, the automatic hot water spouting into the dish pan—and, spread out far below one's window, the tourist's dream-view of New York harbor. Here, on Bedloe Island, beneath the very torch of "Lady Liberty," the clamorous sounds of shipping — the pipsqueaks of the tugs, the deep bass voices of the ocean liners—lend a zest even to prosaic dishwashing.

Or again, in the far West, the accompaniment to a ranger's wife's busy day may well be the purely woodsy undertone of rustling trees and singing birds, perhaps punctuated by your own clumsy efforts at wood splitting—with a panorama of snow-topped mountains to take your mind off the fact that a couple of chipmunks have been making a merry-go-round out of the gelatin mold you set out the night before. Fortunately, when gelatin is emptied out carefully into one's best dessert dish, any little paw-prints are on the bottom, and invisible—so one's family need never be the wiser. On one occasion, when the same little animals had played a similar trick on a newly frosted cake, the hostess was complimented by out-from-town guests on her ingenuity at reproducing such a suitable, decorative motif, instead of the conventional rosebuds!

The first requisite of a ranger's wife is adaptability, plus an enthusiastic interest in what's going on around her. Granted that she has these qualities, anything can happen, and often does. You are almost certain to travel horizontally, but you'll have even more fun if you also learn the trick of what Cornelia Stratton Parker calls travelling vertically. She didn't refer to airplanes, but to the taking in of different levels and kinds of life even if you stay put geographically.

For instance—if you are to spend a whole year in a remote mountain park with your ranger husband, you might as well learn to ski (Daisy Harriman learned at 70!), and have the kind of fun usually reserved only for those who can afford expensive resorts. You might as well go to the CCC camp dances, too. Chances are, you'll have a better time than at any college prom you ever attended—back there in those city days when it mattered so much that your dress wasn't spanking new. And if you will ask to go on trips with the Naturalist, when summer comes, and will learn the regional history, and the names of the wild flowers and birds, you will soon forget the annoying fact that you have never quite learned to conquer the ancient coal stove in the living quarters provided you, and that dinner is, therefore, a constantly-recurring problem.

By the same token, it's tremendous fun to get to know the buildings and interesting nooks and crannies, of, say, Washington, D. C., if you and your husband happen to find yourselves there for an assignment of a few months. Just substitute the faces of Senators for the forms of flowers (if you can imagine such a substitution!). And then—when you bump into a Senator crossing a street, you'll experience all the thrill of identifying a heretofore unknown species.

**Even Cities Are Interesting**

Or, if you two should be stationed in the cheerful, deafening din of New York, extract from the experience all the fascination it can offer. Note that a skyscraper, going up to the demon noise of riveting, holds all the thrill and terror and interest of a storm on a mountain pass. And that while nothing perhaps is more exhilarating than cooking breakfast at sunrise on a snowy peak—yet shopping at eight in a waterfront-city fish market is infinitely more comical, more full of color and life. The only point to my argument is: look for the fun, wherever you are, and you'll have a better time. If you're a Park ranger's wife, that is.

Of course, all transfers in the government service don't provide such a contrast in extremes of living as that between a metropolitan and a wilderness scene.

Perhaps the ideal post for a ranger and his wife is Rocky Mountain National Park. Having the resort town of Estes Park at its very gates, this government station offers all the civic and social activities of a small and lively place. A ranger's wife here may find herself involved in everything from amateur dramatics, club work, and dinner parties, to helping put on a parade or a hobby show. With its balance-wheel of outdoor sports—hiking, skiing, riding—this kind of life can be tiring. But it never need be boring.

In fact, if you have a flair for social life, there is no better way to exercise it than by living the daily life of a ranger's wife in the National Parks—surprising as that may seem. In the winter there is always your own group, with time to enjoy them. It is not impossible for the Park force to vary from a Ph.D. to an old-time mountain guide, the latter often having more real wisdom than the former and being able to tell far better stories. In the summer, everybody comes to the parks—from the Roosevelts to the man next door, back home. Your chances of meeting interesting people, even celebrities, are far better when the latter are on vacation in the Parks than when they are in their own cities. In a remote station you may be alone for days if you are a ranger's wife—and then suddenly be hostess to groups of important strangers. You learn to be prepared, and to praise the ingenuity of the manufacturers of canned goods.

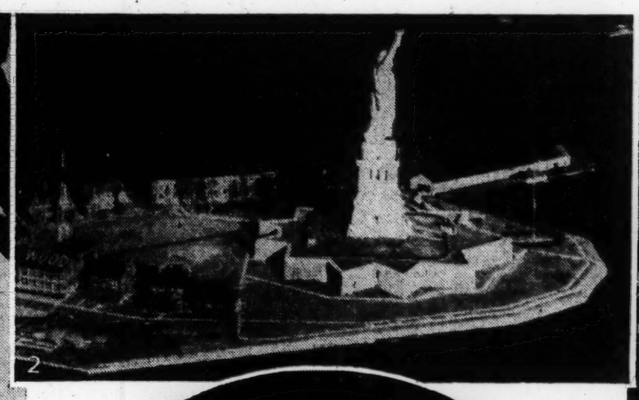
**The Compensations Are Many**

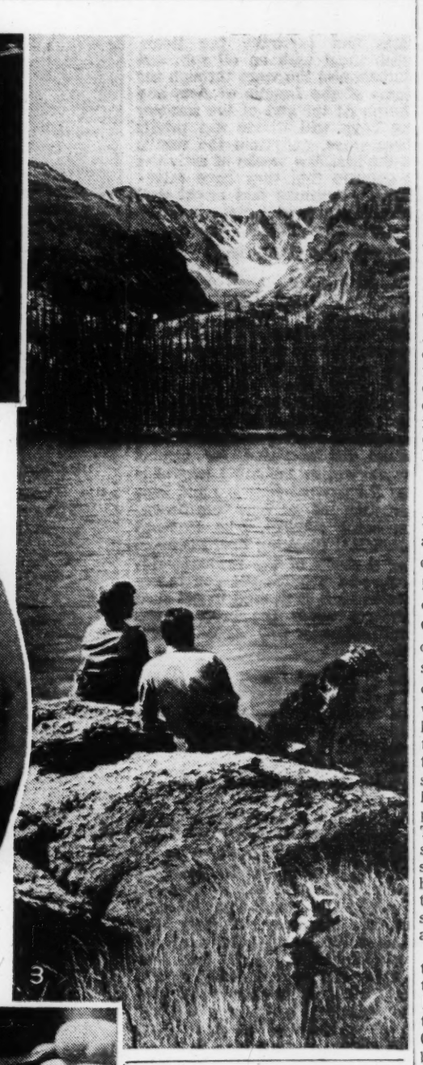
If you cling to the things in life which have a fixed, static quality, if you want to know just what you'll be doing year after next, if you want the same house, the same friends, the same parties to go on forever—don't marry into the Park Service. But if you like a varied and often exciting life, one that may be difficult, but certainly is never dull, don't be afraid to say, "I will" to that big quiet six-footer in the Park Service whom you met last summer and somehow can't forget—the one with the pet chipmunk in one roomy big pocket and the ore specimens in another. Say, "I will." You'll never regret it.

People often ask me "But what do you do to keep busy away off there?" The answer is: "All the things people do everywhere else, and many more!" Many thrilling things the safe city dweller never does. Skiing down a snowy slope in the flaming sunset; singing around a huge campfire on an autumn evening; patrolling forest trails on hot, starry summer nights; making friends with the wild babies of the woods. These are a few.

There are hardships? Yes. But the joys outweigh them!

This is the third of six Wednesday articles.





International; Galloway; U. S. Department of the Interior

**Such contrasting scenes as these have formed the backdrop for the home life of Mrs. Russell Andrews, the second park service wife to share her experiences with the readers of this page. 1—Points of view, Mrs. Andrews tells us, are certainly what National Parks excel in! This particular view is to be enjoyed in Rocky Mountain National Park, where many of Mrs. Andrews' homemaking adventures have taken place. 2—Quite different from those adventures were the experiences that befell her while her husband was stationed at the Statue of Liberty National Monument on Bedloe Island, in the very heart of civilization. 3—Another point of view in Rocky Mountain National Park. 4—A park ranger's wife has plenty of opportunity to satisfy her urge to cook in the open. 5—Among her neighbors are such helpless folk as this orphaned baby. 6—If you live in one of the northern parks, your house dress will, as likely as not, be a ski suit. Here is Mrs. Andrews in hers.**

## Cabbage Makes Crisp Salads

Cabbage makes its greatest contribution to the family menu when served raw, and its snap and crispness please family food planners who like to serve crisp tasty salads frequently during the summer.

Sometimes it can be used like lettuce and celery in meat, fish, vegetable, and fruit salads. Raw vegetable salads served on a cabbage leaf are very attractive, or the outside green leaves may be arranged in a bowl for a garnish. Then, of course, cabbage can be shredded fine, soaked in cold water, and drained well. Shredded raw cabbage combines well in salads with chopped raw spinach, green pepper, onions, oranges, carrots, beets, apples, cranberries, raisins, or cottage cheese. Or it can be used like celery in stuffing onions, tomatoes, and peppers.

Many different dressings can be used to set off the flavor of cabbage, depending upon the family taste and the salad-maker's time.

There are a number of secrets in making good salads. First of all, the salad should fit the meal—for instance, leaf salads go with hearty meals, tart salads with fish; hearty salads make good main dishes, and fruit salads good desserts. The salad should be made as near as possible to serving time, and the ingredients should be cold, with the salad greens crisp and dry.

The greens should be washed and the excess moisture shaken off. Greens keep well in a covered container in a cold place.

Salad ingredients should be cut into distinct pieces. Too finely shredded or mashed ingredients are not inviting.

Three or four ingredients are generally enough for one salad, and salads should be put together with some thought for eye appeal and color combinations. Sweet fruits go with sour ones, and mild vegetables with piquant ones. Fish, meat, and all vegetables except greens should be marinated for at least an hour before the salad is made. To make a salad light, toss it with a fork, instead of stirring it with a spoon, when adding the dressing.

## Jane Wyman Wears New Pompadour Coiffure

Designer Milo Anderson of Warner Bros. and Make-up Director Perc Westmore have collaborated on a joint design of hat with hair-do. To complement Jane Wyman's smart new pompadour coiffure created by Perc, Milo has designed a new type of skullcap. It mounts to a small peak, shows a little rolled cuff, and uses the print of her frock, which is a yellow and light green floral crepe.

## Men Are Interested in Tucks And Pleats, Too?

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Cincinnati, Ohio

It would seem that women have rather let their men down in the matter of clothes. Grim statistics as brought out at the International Association of Clothing Designers meeting, held here recently, show that a man buys only four-fifths of a suit a year and that the bulk of the family clothes budget goes for feminine attire!

Furthermore, it was revealed that although women play a big part in buying men's clothes—they purchase 80 per cent of the men's clothing—they have done little toward making men style conscious or, in fact, becoming style conscious themselves in behalf of their men.

Of course, the Clothing Designers, ever alert to sell more men's clothes, should be the ones to awaken women to their responsibility, maintained the only woman invited to address these Designers at their sixty-first semiannual convention.

**Must Be Educated**

She, Miss Dorothy Stote, fashion authority and author of the book, "Men, Too, Wear Clothes," held that both men and women can be made style conscious in the field of men's as well as women's clothing.

Then, when Mr. Babbitt buys his suit and hat, topcoat and tie, he (and of course Mrs. Babbitt, who will be along) will be as deeply concerned with appropriateness and fit as is Mrs. Babbitt when she purchases her own outfit. His rotund figure will no longer be accentuated by the wrong lines or color, nor will his hat perch squarely atop his head. He'll pick the right style for his particular figure, because he will know not only what is currently the mode but also which style looks best on him. Then will the typical American man be the best dressed in the world. But meantime he and his wife must be educated up to this!

"Most men still consider clothes as merely necessities essential to cover their persons," observed Miss Stote. "And men are not alone responsible for this attitude. Men's clothing shops seldom take a chance on anything new; and they continually stress, and the women and men buyers look for, price first, wearing virtues second, and style last. Little is said or done to promote style and appropriateness.

**Men Are Less Sure**

"Every woman knows what kind of clothes best suits her type. That's why the women of this country are so well dressed. Men are far behind in this. But what can we do to change them?"

Miss Stote then admitted that designers have been making clothes to suit every type, but that they and the retailers have done little to tell men this or to see to it that the men are sold the types made for them. They have done much too little with color, she said. Education of the public in style consciousness is greatly needed, she feels, and she proposes to do this through a new method of advertising and through fashion shows.

**Would Sell Appropriateness**

Such advertising would illustrate wrong and right styles for men of differing physiques and would stress the fact that the clothiers have exactly the right clothes for every figure. It would sell appropriateness. Then, Miss Stote would promote the economics of owning two or three suits, and teach the relation of business success to correct attire.

She would supplement this with fashion shows throughout the country making them "he and she" affairs to add romantic interest. From these the public could select clothes they liked and be able to buy them right in their own communities. They would be sold fashion at its best. Miss Stote proved this in her own experience with such a show in New York last autumn.

But what of the immediate future for men's fashions?

**For Fall and Winter**

"For fall and winter—business suits will be conservative, having a drape coat without the former broad shoulder, but cut along straighter lines to conform more to the width of the chest. The waistline in front will be shapely, but not too sharply defined. The waistline in back will be along straighter lines, with snug-hip effect." So mused Dominick J. Depersio, Philadelphia, chairman of the Style Forecast Committee. "The tendency for a longer coat will continue with the waistline low in keeping with the length. The keynote for this coat will be flexibility for comfort. The chest will have enough surplus for the athletic or sporty look.

"Vests," he went on, "will be rather short, with six-button—to five-button—effect. Trouser waists will be cut rather high, with deep pleats in front. We'll have high waists, you see, because we don't want to disgust the ladies with the telltale bit of shirt sneaking out from under the short vests! And we'll use the deeper pleat so that the goods will really pleat and not just stick straight out."

These lines are for the average man, and they will be modified both toward conservative and toward the extreme taste, he explained.

Sport coats will follow this same general trend of lines with fewer fancy backs. They, of course, will be highly colored and will be worn with contrasting slacks. Shetland and cashmeres will be popular with tweeds of a lighter weight than heretofore.

**New Topcoats**

Topcoats will be getting away from raglans, Mr. Depersio predicted, because of the prevalence today of broad-shoulder suit coats. Newer box coats will tend to notched collar and lapel—with extremes, perhaps, in the semi-military collar. The sleeves will be set in.

Overcoats will follow the tendency of the topcoat, running for the most part to single-breasted, fly-front types and with no belt. Rows of stitching will be carried at the bottoms, according to the forecasts.

Mr. Depersio looked for little change in dress wear, but he sees the tail coat growing in importance among the younger folks—when the ladies are present, at affairs after 6 p. m. The tuxedo will continue for "men only" affairs. These will be doublebreasted in midnight blue.

The demand for color in men's clothes is real, according to this style expert, and he feels that the average man today is learning to know what he wants in style and color.

## Colorado Girl Wins Degree

*By the Associated Press*

"The segment of a sand cast flywheel when excited by a 15,000-volt spark produced among the usual constituent lines, some spectral lines caused by tin, seldom found in cast iron. . . ."

This statement is, of course, part of the report of an engineer's metallurgical analysis, but the seemingly obvious ends right there, for the engineer in this instance is an attractive 26-year-old, brown-haired girl who has just taken her Master's Degree in Science at the Chrysler Institute of Engineering in Detroit, Michigan—the first woman to receive this degree from the Chrysler Institute.

She is Mary Virginia Sink, a graduate of the University of Colorado, where she majored in chemistry and "took up engineering because to my mind it puts all the natural sciences together."

There are thousands of women working in the automobile industry, but there are few if any in positions as responsible as that of the young Colorado girl. She looks more like a co-ed than a woman determined upon a professional career. There is no severity in her appearance and a "hair-do" is just as important to her as it is to a debutante.

She smiles easily and parries skilfully any question designed to bring out the possibility of a romance in her life. Also, the word "career" doesn't especially appeal to her.

"It sounds terribly cold," she explains, and you get the impression that "career" some day is going to finish second best to "romance."

When she entered the Chrysler laboratories, they called her a "spectrograph technician," but she wanted something much more important than that. She has carried on original development work in the improvement of copper plating, an operation most essential to the automobile industry, and also original development in improving soldering processes.

"Could you take an automobile apart—and put it together again?" she was recently asked.

"Oh, I think so," she replied, simply.

"Purely through mathematical formulae?"

"Not that so much, as through a definite understanding of what the car is made of," she replied. "You see, all the parts that go into an automobile come, at one time or another, through my department."

Miss Sink attended North Denver High School, and was one of a group who won scholarships for academic proficiency. She stood seventh among 600 competing for the scholarships. Her award provided funds for tuition at the University of Colorado, but not for other routine expense. During one semester she worked in the college laundry.

She is fond of tennis, basketball, baseball, volley ball and swimming. In high school and college she made every class team in the various sports provided for girl students.

In common with most engineers and natural scientists, this youthful Master of Science believes that the ultimate objective of the engineer and scientist lies beyond the horizon.

## Tribute To A Loved Queen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Ottawa

A touching incident took place this May, as a sequel to the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada last year. During Their Majesties' stay at Government House in Ottawa, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, who governed then and who loved to drive out in the country around Ottawa, leave their car, and stride across fields, climb hills, and take a proper country walk, recommended their favorite walk—a good turn around one of the farms out on the Aylmer Road.

**Slipped Away Unheralded**

Sure enough, Their Majesties found time for it. They slipped away, unheralded, before the Garden Party. They made themselves late to their own party; but for once they had a private walk in Ottawa's countryside. A member of the Aylmer East Women's Institute stood at the corner of the dirt road leading from the highway to her farm, saw the Queen kick off her high heeled shoes on the white rug on the bottom of the Royal Car, don proper walking shoes, and stride up the lane with her husband. "They walked like people who are used to walking. That's what struck me most," she said. Then the Queen met the Institute woman's son, stooped to pat his mongrel dog, and picked dog-tooth violets with him by the roadside. It was all a very private affair.

On the anniversary of this day, the Aylmer East Women's Institute gathered by the side of the highway where that dirt road turned off, and planted a tree. Cars whizzed past on the highway, bearing early golfers to the various Ottawa clubs, the occupants leaning out to stare at the odd little group of women with spades.

**Between Them and Their Queen**

"I might have made this quite an occasion," said the Member in Charge. "I could have got some Government member or an officer from Government House to come and plant this tree. But, ladies, the little incident we have come here to remember was a private matter, just between ourselves and our Queen; and it wouldn't be fitting to make a public show of it." The little boy was there. He had brought his dog, well brushed for the occasion, and also two other little boys who had run away because they were too shy to talk to the Queen.

A sturdy oak was planted, every woman throwing in a handful of earth. And then a prayer was said right there in the open beside the streaming traffic—an informal little prayer for the Empire to live and shelter truth and decency, just as the oak would grow to shelter the earth beneath it.

The country-loving Queen, who had stopped to pick flowers there the year before, had carried back to England with her these women's personal, private affection and respect. The simple things of the world mattered—they had learned—in Government House in Ottawa and in Buckingham Palace in London as well as on their small farms. There was not a dry eye in the group. They sang God Save the King against the noise of traffic and went home.

Corolyn Cox

## Shopping The Easy Way

Speaking of wearing clothes again and again, the First Lady of the United States gave her views on that subject the other day in an NBC interview. Said Mrs. Roosevelt, "Of course I wear my dresses over and over again. But I try at the big official functions not to wear the same dress more than twice in a season." Then the First Lady gave a hint of the way she shops that expresses a situation most busy women would love to encounter. "I have too little time to really shop," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "and so the few places I go to regularly get together a number of things from a letter I write them describing my future needs. From this collection I can very quickly pick out the things I like."

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Commerce and Finance

# Totalitarianism Repudiated by President and Australian Leader

Business and Industry

## Steel's Second Quarter Profit Has Big Jump

NEW YORK — United States Steel Corp. reported that its net income in the second quarter of 1940 aggregated $19,201,008, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.48 a share on the common stock, with one exception the best for an April-May-June period since 1930.

It was a sharp gain from 1939, when only $1,309,761 was earned in the second quarter, and a little better than the first three months of 1940, in which net came to $17,113,995.

**6 Months Net $2.72 a Share**

It was only two-thirds of the total for the last quarter of 1939, however, when the steel industry felt the first flush of war-inspired buying, and 53 per cent of the excellent results of the second quarter of 1937, the exception since 1930.

For the first six months of this year the corporation showed net profit of $36,315,003, equal to $2.72 a common share, contrasted with $1,970,312, or 55 cents a preferred share, in the first half of 1939.

Net current assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries on June 30 were $422,738,632, giving effect to the capital outlays and debt reductions and after deducting current dividend declarations, compared with $434,012,784 on March 31, 1940, and $403,881,707 on June 30, 1939, on similar bases.

The backlog of the corporation, recorded only on a tonnage basis, is 2,500,000 net tons of rolled and finished steel products, or more than four weeks' output at full capacity, without including orders for cement and other by-products of the corporation and vessels on order for the Navy, the Maritime Commission and other customers.

Shipments in the second quarter were 3,201,645 net tons, or 66.4 per cent of capacity. For the half year shipments were 6,288,398 tons, or 65.2 per cent of capacity, against 4,838,404 tons, or 49.4 per cent of capacity, in the first half of 1939.

The average number of employees in the first half of 1940 was 212,144, against 208,113 in the 1939 period, an increase of 16.4 per cent. The total pay roll was $199,871,911, against $163,461,751, a rise of 22.3 per cent.

Irving S. Olds, chairman of the steel company, said in an interview after the quarterly directors meeting that the company this week is operating at a little over 94 per cent of capacity in the second quarter.

**Shorter Amortization Period**

Asked for his opinion about the Government's plan for permitting amortization of armament plant for tax purposes in five years instead of the standard 20 years, Mr. Olds said the company was delaying buying equipment to expand its heavy armor plate capacity pending clarification of the problem. He said:

"We are asked to increase our facilities for heavy armor plate for which orders will run for the next three to five years. There will probably not be much business for these products later. If we have to amortize over 20 years, our profits during the order period would be unusually large. There should be a much shorter time for amortization."

U. S. Steel directors ordered a quarterly dividend of $1 on the common stock, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Aug. 20, as well as the regular $1.75 payment on the preferred. This was the same amount on the common as in the previous quarter, which had been the first dividend since December, 1937.

Mr. Olds appeared as chairman at his first quarterly meeting of steel directors. He succeeded Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., last month, when the latter resigned to become a member of the Defense Commission in Washington.

## Remington Rand Sales Hold Up Well

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., maintained "approximately the same volume of sales in foreign fields" during the last fiscal year as in the previous year, despite "disturbed economic conditions arising from the war," President James H. Rand, Jr., said.

In his third annual report to the 14,000 employees of the typewriter manufacturer's 16 plants and 224 branch offices in the United States, Mr. Rand added that "every effort is being directed toward increasing the sales in the domestic field and those markets not affected by the war to offset the loss of business in countries directly affected by the war."

Sales during the year were reported $44,030,527, an increase of 3.2 per cent over the previous year, with payments in wages, commissions and salaries of $23,740,326.

## Mobile & Ohio Proposes $2,700,000 Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mobile & Ohio Railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $2,700,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment costing $3,399,000.

The Mobile & Ohio proposes to buy 1,000 box cars, 250 hopper cars and two diesel-electric locomotives. The diesel-electric locomotives could be used on through trains between Mobile and St. Louis for about $50,000 a year less than steam locomotives, the railroad said.

*Hits Totalitarianism*

© Harris & Ewing

**R. G. Casey**

**Australian Minister to the United States.**

## Farm Mortgage, Land Bank Appropriations Asked by President

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt recommended that $38,167,000 be added to Treasury Department appropriations for the 1941 fiscal year to cover payments to Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

He sent a supplemental appropriations estimate to the House and the Budget Bureau explained in an accompanying letter that $28,167,000 of the money was needed to enable the Treasury to pay each Federal Land Bank an amount the land bank commissioner determines to be equal to the amount by which interest payments on land bank mortgages had been reduced under the Farm Loan Act.

The other $10,000,000 would enable the Treasury to pay to the Farm Mortgage Corporation the amount the Governor of the Farm Credit Corporation certifies as equal to that by which FCC mortgage payments had been reduced under the emergency farm mortgage laws.

Interest rates, formerly 4 to 5½ per cent, now are 3½ per cent.

## Farm and Building Requirements Cut Unemployment Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Agriculture and construction absorbed the greater part of 630,000 persons who found employment between May and June, the National Industrial Conference Board reported. The organization is largely supported by business concerns.

The board said total unemployed in June was 8,199,000 persons compared with 8,829,000 in May. The emergency labor force, which was included in the unemployed total, dropped 276,000 persons from its rolls during the month, the board said.

## Bank Loans Down Slightly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks declined slightly last week, ending a seven-week rise that had carried the total up $97,000,000. The aggregate was $4,462,000,000 at the end of the week, a drop of $2,000,000

The board said that deposits credited to domestic banks had declined in all districts a total of $220,000,000, principally due to decreases of $50,000,000 in New York City, and $45,000,000 in the Chicago district.

## FTC Tels A. & P. Unit To End Discount Practice

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered the Atlantic Commission Company to cease accepting brokerage allowances and discounts on purchases of fresh fruit and vegetables for its own account.

The commission said that the company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, bought and sold produce on its own account and that of the A. &. P. and also as a broker and commission merchant for others.

## Studebaker Quarter Net Equal to 20 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Studebaker Corp. reported net profit for the quarter ended June 30 was $445,806, or 20 cents a common share. This compared with $717,400, or 32 cents a share in the like period last year.

For the first half of 1940 net was $957,309, or 43 cents a common share, against $774,314, or 35 cents, in the first half of 1939.

## Convention Hears Australia Attractive Market for U. S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31 — Businessmen and economic experts attending the National Foreign Trade Convention here heard Mr. R. G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, declare today that the continued existence of the British Empire and of the individual countries which comprise it is essential to the United States from every point of view, and that before international trade can be resumed on anything like a normal scale "Europe and the world must first be freed from the threat that hangs over us," the threat of Nazi Germany.

Australia will fight and "fight to the end" to win "the right to pass on to our children the privilege of calling themselves Australians, to control our own destinies and to govern ourselves as we think fit and proper," Mr. Casey declared.

**Australian Preparations**

The Australian Minister disclosed that Australia is recruiting "1,000 young men a day," training 57,000 air pilots and members of air crews for service overseas, and in addition to Air Force squadrons in overseas service was maintaining 19 "well-trained and well-equipped air squadrons" in Australia.

Declaring that his countrymen "are not lacking in the sturdy qualities" that are "useful in a rough and turbulent world," Mr. Casey said that tens of thousands of volunteers had gone overseas to fight and that "many tens of thousands are on the way." He said that in Australia 100,000 men were under arms and that this home defense force was being built up to 300,000 men.

These figures were received here with manifest interest and pleasure, because the Pacific Coast is tied by close economic and geographical bonds with the British countries whose shores are also washed by the Pacific.

That Australia offers an attractive market for United States products and that this market can be much more fully developed on a basis of mutual exchange was evident from Mr. Casey's address, which was one of the high lights of this convention.

**For United Trade Front**

Mr. Casey like other speakers said that there was no doubt that the United States and the British Empire countries must form a united trade front to the "monopoly bargaining power of a Europe controlled by Hitler."

"The countries of the British Empire and of the Americas represent a vast and varied productive capacity—and we must hammer out proposals for unified action and orderly marketing, so that Hitler will not be able to play one of us off against the other, and so get his essential commodity requirements in the postwar period at starvation prices," the Australian Minister insisted.

In describing Australia as a "continent with great resources" and a "considerable future," Mr. Casey said that his country was becoming rapidly industrilaized. Australia, the speaker declared, buys nearly $10,000,000 worth of gasoline and oil from the United States each year, $30,000,000 worth of automobiles and machinery, well over $6,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery, $3,000,000 worth of chemicals, and $1,000,000 in books.

During the last 11 months Australia bought more than $70,000,000 worth of United States goods while this country was only buying $15,500,000 from Australia. Indeed, "the average Australian consumes annually about $10 worth of American foods," Mr. Casey said, "almost four times as much as the average South American uses."

**Size of Australian Purchases**

In the four years before the present war, the Minister told the foreign traders here, "each individual Australian consumed about as much American production as the combined amount consumed by a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, and a Japanese." All this is because of Australia's high standard of living, a standard in which 3,500,000 of the country's 7,000,000 people carry life insurance of the equivalent of about $500, two-thirds have savings bank accounts, each equivalent of about $1,000, and one-third of the families own or are buying their own homes.

In bidding for expanded trade between his country and the United States, Mr. Casey said: "We would welcome visits of men of standing and consequence like yourselves—to look us over."

Concluding, the speaker said: "We—the British peoples—are exerting all our efforts in a great endeavor to curb and eventually smash the forces of aggression—so that we—and you—can get back to the proper task of mankind—that of making the world each year a rather better place for the average man to live in."

James S. Carson, Vice-President of the American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., and Chairman of the Foreign Trade Council's Education Committee, told the convention that inter-American trade is both the United States' responsibility and "opportunity." He said United States sales to Latin America are up 50 per cent and purchases of Latin-American goods are up 28 per cent.

**Urges Use of Gold Hoard**

Latin-American exports to Germany and the areas now Nazi-occupied formerly amounted to 25 per cent of the coffer and cacao exports, 40 per cent of hides and skins, 30 per cent of the cotton, 28 per cent of the wool, 15 per cent of the copper, and 35 per cent of all other metals including tin, Mr. Carson said. He added that the United States could consume about 50 per cent of everything that the Latin-American countries have to export. During the first six months of the war, he said, United States imports from Latin America increased by nearly 33⅓ per cent or $285,280,000.

It is Mr. Carson's conviction that this Nation should use some of its present $20,000,000,000 gold hoard to develop Latin American industry and resources. He advocated "productive, self-liquidating loans, and supervision to the extent necessary to see that the money is spent for the purposes as set forth in the contract."

This speaker said he believed that talk of fifth column activity in South America was grossly exaggerated but that economic penetration by European countries was another matter, "a very real and a very grave danger for the United States."

Mitchell B. Carroll, special counsel of the Tax Committee of the Foreign Trade Council, discussed in detail tax barriers to American foreign trade. He said United States trade with Latin America would be encouraged if tax obstructions were removed and if extraterritorial and double taxation were prevented by the negotiation of treaties modeled on those concluded by this nation with France and Sweden, and a draft adopted at Mexico City.

## National Tube Gets Big Federal Order

McKEESPORT, Pa. (AP)—The National Tube Company announced it had received a $25,000,000 contract for manufacture of airplane bombs and projectiles for the United States Government.

Company spokesmen said the huge contract would make necessary the hiring of between 1,000 and 1,500 new employees at the National Tube's Christy Park works here.

First delivery of the bombs will be made within a month, it was reported. The Christy Park Works for years has been devoted almost exclusively to army ordnance work.

## World Tin Output Shows Heavy Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—International Tin Research & Development Council estimated the world production of tin in June at 19,600 tons against 17,500 in May, bringing the total for the first six months of 1940 to 102,900 compared with 63,200 in the like 1939 period.

World stocks of tin, the council said, were 42,211 tons at the end of June compared with 40,783 at the end of May and 39,368 at the end of June, 1939.

United States deliveries during the first half of the year totaled 50,609, an increase of 68½ per cent over the 30,000 tons in the like 1939 period.

**Youngstown Door Cuts Dividend**

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of the Youngstown Steel Door Company declared a dividend of 15 cents a share on common stock payable Sept. 16 to stockholders of record Aug. 31. Two previous quarterly dividends this year were 25 cents each.

## Roosevelt Says Trade Pacts To Stay Liberal

*By the Associated Press*

SAN FRANCISCO — President Roosevelt, in a message to the National Foreign Trade Convention here, rejected the idea that the United States has been defeated in its efforts to maintain "liberal trade principles" and asserted that if it adopted "totalitarian control" over foreign trade it would be taking a step toward economic dictatorship.

He called for "the closest possible economic co-operation with other countries, particularly with those of the western hemisphere," and said that course would safeguard the progress made under the trade agreement program.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's written message to the National Foreign Trade Convention:

"It is a great pleasure to offer my warm greetings to the delegates assembled for the twenty-seventh national foreign trade convention at San Francisco. I am confident that your deliberations, which are characteristic of our democracy at work, will contribute substantially to the successful solution of your common problems—problems which are today of grave concern to the entire nation.

**Trade Dislocated**

"Producers and workers in our export industries, both agricultural and industrial; consumers of imported products; foreign traders; banks, insurance and shipping companies; all of the millions of our people who have a vital stake in the nation's foreign trade, realize the seriousness and the difficulty of the problems confronting us in this field today. You are all aware of the dislocations suffered by our foreign trade as a result of armed conflict in other parts of the world.

"Established trade channels have been disrupted, our exports of many important products, particularly agricultural, have been severely curtailed, our trade with virtually the entire European continent has dwindled to a small fraction of its former volume, and the weakening of the international economic structure has necessitated the imposition by many countries of even more drastic trade-control measures than existed before the war.

"Nevertheless, the substantial progress made during the past six years in our efforts to maintain trade between free nations on the basis of the liberal and democratic principles which underlie our trade agreement program has not by any means been lost.

"In order to safeguard the progress made thus far, and to meet any external threat to our economic security, we must redouble our efforts to bring about, by every practicable means, the closest possible economic co-operation with other countries, particularly with those in the western hemisphere. It is my profound conviction that such a vigorous program of economic defense is an essential part of our national defense program.

**Pledges Co-operation**

"It has been suggested or implied by a few faint hearted defeatists in recent weeks that we should abandon our efforts to conduct our foreign trade on the basis of liberal and democratic principles. The logic of such implications, if they be true, would lead us to embark upon a course of action which would subject our producers, consumers, and foreign traders, and ultimately the entire nation, to the regimentation of a totalitarian system.

"For it is naive to imagine that we could adopt a totalitarian control of our foreign trade and at the same time escape totalitarian regimentation of our internal economy. I, therefore, reject any implication that we have been defeated in our efforts to maintain liberal trade principles and, to the end that our continued efforts to maintain those principles may be crowned with lasting success, I pledge you the whole-hearted co-operation of your government."

## CCC Calls Loans On Warehouse Corn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced it was calling grower loans on all corn stored in warehouses.

Approximately 12,000,000 bushels is stored in warehouses in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

Growers wishing to redeem their corn by paying loans must do so by August 5. Grain not redeemed will be taken over by the Government and made available for export under its subsidy program.

The corporation said many warehousemen in the Midwest had requested that this corn be moved as soon as possible in order that they may be able to use their facilities for wheat and other small grain crops which are now being harvested.

The corporation previously announced that loans on corn stored on farms would be extended another year.

**Calumet & Hecla Gains**

NEW YORK ((AP))—Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $315,167, equal to 16 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $191,869, or nine cents in the like 1939 period.

## Price of Copper Raised to 11 Cents

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Leading interests in the custom smelter and smaller producing copper field raised their selling price ⅛ of a cent a pound yesterday to 11 cents, the second day in succession such an increase has been posted.

This brought copper from these sources to within ½ cent of the 11½ cents a pound primary producers have adhered to for several months notwithstanding a series of reductions in the custom and small producer markets.

The latest advance was prompted by a sudden pick up in demand from domestic users last week.

## Canadian Gold Production 3.4 P. C. Above '39 Figure

OTTAWA, Ont (CP)—Canadian gold production totalled 418,636 ounces valued at $16,117,486 in April, compared with 429,862 worth $16,549,687 in March and 406,795 valued at $14,308,878 in April, 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Production during the first four months of 1940 totaled 1,678,244 ounces 3.4 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

## Brokers' Loans Increase $1,000,000 for the Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $288,000,000.

The week ended July 24 and the total represented an increase of $1,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $523,000,000.

*Fill High Posts*

**Above: A. L. Hammell, appointed Vice-President in Charge of Operations of Railway Express Agency, with headquarters in Chicago. Formerly he held a similar post in San Francisco. Below: A. W. Hayes, appointed Vice-President in charge of operations of the western departments of the express company. Formerly he was General Manager of the Texas department, with headquarters at Houston.**

## Building Permits For New Homes In June Fall Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported that the value of building permits for new residences declined 22.7 per cent in June from the May level. This resulted in an 11.7 per cent decline in total construction permit valuations.

Nonresidential construction was up 1.2 per cent, and permits for additions, alterations and repairs were up 11.4 per cent.

June residential permits were 7.1 per cent below June, 1939, and the total for all classes of permits was down 10.7 per cent.

For the first six months of the year, residential permits were 5.8 per cent above the corresponding period of 1939, while the total for all classes was down 2.7 per cent.

**Insurance Stock Booklet**

NEW YORK—Mackubin, Legg & Co. have prepared a booklet entitled "Fire-Marine and Casualty-Surety Stocks."

## Profits of 300 Companies 37 P. C. Higher Than in '39

*By the Associated Press*

NEW YORK, July 30 — Profits of the first 300 companies to report for the second quarter of 1940 were 37 per cent greater than a year ago.

The gain was made in the face of increased taxes for defense purposes, and despite the fact that most leading corporations charged added taxes for the entire first half against second quarter earnings.

The legislation was not passed until the second quarter, but made the increased rates retroactive to cover the entire calendar year New excess profits legislation now planned in Washington may cut further into 1940 earnings.

**Gain of 43 Per Cent**

Earnings of the first 300 companies rose to $319,829,000, compared with $232,688,000 in the April-May-June quarter of 1939.

Excluding the relatively stable profits of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, net income of the group was 43 per cent greater than the same period last year.

The gain in earnings was widespread. Of the 300 companies, 219 reported better results than a year ago, while 81 made a poorer showing.

All industrial groups of which a sufficient number have reported to afford a comparison did better than last year with the single exception of the food manufacturers, where higher costs of grain and other raw materials cut into profit margins.

Largest increases in earnings were reported by heavy industry with the steel companies, railroads, machinery manufacturers and railroad equipment makers taking the lead.

For the steel industry, it was the most profitable second quarter since 1937. Twenty-eight steel companies which have published their results so far exclusive of U. S. Steel, whose report is published on another column), showed net income of $24,389,000, almost four times as large as the $6,732,000 earned in the second quarter of 1939.

Nine railroad equipment makers, many still working on heavy backlogs of orders carried over from 1939, reported profits for the three months ended June 30 of $3,516,000 against $1,210,000 in the same period last year.

Sixteen manufacturers of machinery also came close to tripling last year's net income, showing profits of $4,609,000 compared with $1,705,000.

**Rails "Out of the Red"**

The railroads steamed out of the red and into the black. 18 companies reporting second quarter net income of $15,278,000 against a deficit of $4,598,000 in the same period last year.

The automobile industry, which had enjoyed a 22 per cent increase in production in the April-May-June period, showed a small gain in earnings. Profits of 7 companies totaled $62,816,000 compared with $61,001,000 a year ago. Partial explanation, however, is found in the fact that General Motors deducted $26,700,000 from its earnings to set up special reserves, including $15,000,000 for possible foreign losses and excess profits taxes on 1940 net income.

Second quarter profits of other industrial groups compare as follows:

| | 1940 | 1939 | Per cent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 Public utility | $21,939,000 | $21,408,000 | inc. 2.5 |
| 16 Chemical | 42,671,000 | 33,130,000 | inc. 29 |
| 13 Auto accessory | 8,931,000 | 3,406,000 | inc. 60 |
| 13 Building materials and supplies | 7,707,000 | 6,233,000 | inc. 24 |
| 12 Petroleum | 8,014,000 | 4,871,000 | inc. 65 |
| 12 Food | 11,269,000 | 13,110,000 | dec. 14 |
| 9 Electric equipment and appliances | 21,443,000 | 13,983,000 | inc. 53 |
| 9 Metal mining | 4,981,000 | 4,583,000 | inc. 8 |
| 8 Coal mining | d526,000 | d1,724,000 | |
| 6 Business machine | 4,220,000 | 3,700,000 | inc. 14 |
| 106 Miscellaneous | 36,658,000 | 23,267,000 | inc. 58 |

dDeficit.

## America's Creameries Set New High Record for Butter Output in July

CHICAGO (AP)—Ariculture marketing service estimates showed that America's creameries turned out 203,800,000 pounds of butter during June, the heaviset output for any month in the history of the butter industry, according to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

This brought production for the six months of 1940 to 928,120,000 pounds, the largest for any corresponding period on record. Last month's churning was 2.1 per cent larger than June, 1939, and exceeded the previous all-time monthly record of June, 1938, by 1,272,000 pounds.

The Mercantile Exchange said that high milk production favored by cold weather and excellent pasturage was reflected in the record butter output.

During the first half of July butter production continued to show a tendency to rise still farther above output of the same period last year. The recent heat wave is tending to affect butter production adversely, the exchange said.

However, mercantile traders said while this month's output is expected to be well above the average, no new July record is looked for.

## New Passenger Car Registrations Rise

DETROIT (AP)—R. L. Polk & Company reported that a tabulation of new passenger car registrations just completed shows that 1,814,814 units were sold during the first six months of 1940. In the like period of 1939 the total was 1,409,102.

A similar tabulation on truck and commercial vehicles registrations shows that 291,118 units were sold from January 1 through June this year, compared with 248,826 in the same period of 1939.

The Polk figures show that in June of this year new passenger car sales numbered 318,615 compared with 345,748 in the preceding month. June truck sales were 43,544 compared with 51,553 in May.

**Navy Awards Coal Contract**

*By the Associated Press*

The New England Coal and Coke Company, Boston, has received a $373,202 Navy contract for nut and slack coal.

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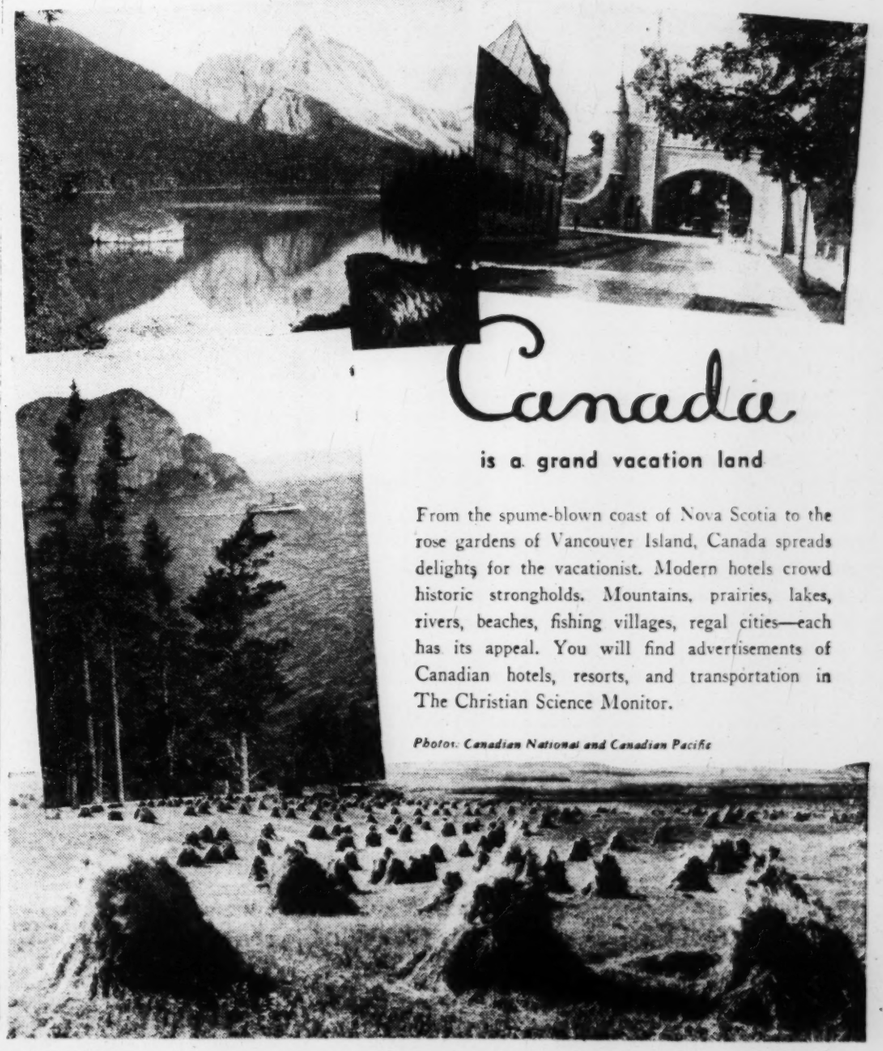

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From the spume-blown coast of Nova Scotia to the rose gardens of Vancouver Island, Canada spreads delights for the vacationist. Modern hotels crowd historic strongholds. Mountains, prairies, lakes, rivers, beaches, fishing villages, regal cities—each has its appeal. You will find advertisements of Canadian hotels, resorts, and transportation in The Christian Science Monitor.

*Photos: Canadian National and Canadian Pacific*

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's Sales (est.) | 550,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 673,620 |
| 1940 volume to date | 133,714,535 |
| 1939 volume to date | 126,320,805 |

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70½ | 50 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 52½ | 34⅞ | Acme Steel (3) | 1 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | Jul 30 |
| 9 | 4¼ | Adams Ex (.15e) | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 16⅛ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 19½ | 12½ | Addressog (.95e) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Jul 30 |
| 58⅛ | 36½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 29 | 42¼ | 41¾ | 42¼ | + ¾ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Jul 30 |
| 7 | 4 | Alaska Jun (.60) | 25 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 4 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 12½ | 4¼ | Alleg pf xw | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | − ⅝ |
| 14⅝ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 9 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | − ¼ |
| 17¼ | | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 26½ | 15½ | Alleg-L Stl 1½e) | 13 | 22⅜ | 22 | 22 | − ½ |
| 12¾ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (1½e) | 2 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 182 | 135½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 9 | 151½ | 150 | 150 | |
| 14 | 8¾ | Allied Kid (.80) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | Jul 30 |
| 16¾ | 10 | Allied Mills(¾e) | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 16 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 73⅞ | 55 | Allied Str pf (5) | | 64 | 64 | 64 | Jul 30 |
| 41⅞ | 21¾ | Allis-Ch M (1½e) | 13 | 33 | 32 | 32½ | − ⅜ |
| 16 | 11 | Alpha Cem(¾e) | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jul 25 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 4 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jul 26 |
| 18 | 9½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | Jul 19 |
| 58½ | 38½ | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | Jul 30 |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Am Ag Ch (.60e) | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ⅛ |
| 75 | 41¾ | Am Airlines | 7 | 60⅞ | 60 | 60⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Bank Note | 5 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Jul 30 |
| 45¾ | 28 | Am Br Sh (.70e) | 3 | 37 | 37 | 37 | + ¼ |
| 2¾ | 2⅛ | Am Cable & R | 14 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| 116½ | 87 | Am Can (4) | 13 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ | + ⅜ |
| 177 | 164 | Am Can pf (7) | 3 | 175 | 175 | 175 | Jul 26 |
| 33½ | 18 | Am Car & Fdy | 31 | 25⅝ | 24½ | 24⅞ | − ⅝ |
| 51¾ | 34 | Am Car pf | 5 | 43⅝ | 43¼ | 43⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C (.80e) | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | − ⅛ |
| 112½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 4 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Jul 25 |
| 140½ | 112 | Am Chicle (4a) | 3 | 121 | 121 | 121 | Jul 24 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Coltype(¼e) | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | − ¼ |
| 8¼ | 4⅛ | Am Com Alco | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 15¼ | 8 | Am Crys S (1¼e) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Jul 30 |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 6⅝ | 1½ | Am European | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jul 10 |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Am & For Pow | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jul 30 |
| 24¼ | 9⅜ | A&FP $6pf(.60k) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 28¼ | 10¾ | A&FP $7pf(.70k) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ½ |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | Jul 16 |
| 50½ | 23 | Am Haw SS (1a) | 6 | 31 | 30 | 30 | − ½ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Hide & Lea | 5 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 38 | 23 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Jul 19 |
| 66¼ | 45½ | Am Home (2.40) | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | + ¼ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | Am Ice | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 18 | Am Ice pf (½e) | 3 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | Jul 29 |
| 6⅝ | | Am Internat'l | 3 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | − ⅛ |
| 45 | 30 | Am Inv Ill(1.35e) | 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'y24 |
| 57 | 41½ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 47½ | 57½ | 47½ | Jul 24 |
| 22¾ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 17 | 14 | 13½ | 13⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 63 | 38 | Am Loco pf (3k) | 1 | 54⅛ | 53⅝ | 54 | + ½ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Am M & F (.80) | 2 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Am M & Metal | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jul 30 |
| 25 | 12¾ | Am Metal (1¼e) | 5 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ¼ |
| 121 | 90 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 90½ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 5¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 63¼ | 34¾ | APL $6 pf (33⅓k) | 3 | 50½ | 50 | 50½ | +1½ |
| 54 | 28¼ | APL$5pf 2.81¼k) | 3 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | + ½ |
| 10⅝ | 4¾ | Am Rad & St S | 37 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| 17½ | 9½ | Am Roll Mill | 17 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | − ½ |
| 70 | 48¼ | Am R M pf(4½) | 3 | 67¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | + ¼ |
| 12¾ | 7 | Am Saf R (.80) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jul 29 |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Am Seat (½g) | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jul 30 |
| 54 | 30¼ | Am Sm&R(1½e) | 8 | 39¾ | 38¾ | 39¾ | +1 |
| 147 | 122 | Am S & R pf (7) | 5 | 135½ | 134⅞ | 134⅞ | Jul 22 |
| 70 | 51⅞ | Am Snuff (3a) | 2 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jul 30 |
| 33⅜ | 19½ | Am Steel F (¾e) | 28 | 25¼ | 24½ | 25 | |
| 14⅝ | 9¼ | Am Stores (½e) | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jul 30 |
| 17¼ | 11 | Am Stove (¾e) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | Jul 24 |
| 23⅜ | 12¾ | Am Sugar Ref | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Jul 29 |
| 93 | 73½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 2 | 74 | 74 | 74 | + ½ |
| 18 | 11¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 3 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Jul 29 |
| 175¼ | 145 | Am T & T (9) | 16 | 163 | 161¼ | 163 | +1¾ |
| 89½ | 69 | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +1½ |
| 91¾ | 70 | Am Tob B (5) | 5 | 76¾ | 76 | 76 | − ½ |
| 151 | 136 | Am Tob pf (6) | 3 | 145 | 145 | 145 | Jul 27 |
| 5¾ | 2⅝ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | − ¼ |
| 12⅜ | 5¼ | Am Water Wks | 27 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | − ½ |
| 101½ | 83⅛ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 2 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Jul 30 |
| 12 | 6 | Am Woolen | 6 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | − ⅝ |
| 52½ | 25½ | Am Wool pf (3k) | 4 | 40 | 38¼ | 39½ | − ½ |
| 8⅛ | 4¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 5 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 45½ | 35 | AmZinc ppf 3¾k | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Jul 30 |
| 32 | 18 | Anaconda (¾e) | 84 | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20¾ | − ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 20 | Anacon WC(¼e) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Jul 22 |
| 22⅝ | 12½ | Anchor H (.30e) | 2 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | +1 |
| 15¾ | 8 | Andes Cop (½e) | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | A P W Paper | 3 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jul 19 |
| 35½ | 23 | Arch-D-M (.70e) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 110⅛ | 97½ | Arm Del pf 7) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | +1½ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Armour Ill | 10 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 64¼ | 35 | Armour Ill pr pf | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Jul 30 |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Apr20 |
| 43¾ | 22⅝ | Arm Cork (¾e) | 3 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | + ½ |
| 11 | 6⅛ | Arnold C (½e) | 2 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | + ¼ |
| 9½ | 3⅝ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ½ |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 80 | 68½ | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | Jul 18 |
| 85 | 49½ | As DG2pf(13¼k) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Jul 24 |
| 45 | 29½ | Associates In (2) | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jul 25 |
| 25¼ | 13 | Atch T & S F | 17 | 16½ | 15¾ | 15¾ | − ⅜ |
| 57½ | 39½ | AT&SF pf (5e) | 3 | 47 | 47 | 47 | Jul 25 |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | Atl Coast Line | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 22⅜ | 8⅛ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | − ⅛ |
| 22½ | 9¼ | Atl G & W In pf | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 27½ | 18¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 13 | 21⅜ | 20¾ | 21 | − ⅛ |
| 110 | 102 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | +2½ |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Atlas Corp (¼e) | - | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 51 | 43¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 2 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Jul 24 |
| 80½ | 57 | Atlas Pow (1½e) | 1 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | Jul 30 |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Atlas Tack | 2 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | Jul 30 |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Jul 26 |
| 8⅜ | 4⅛ | Aviation Corp | 16 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19⅞ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 20 | 15¾ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | − ⅝ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 26 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 6 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 14⅞ | 7½ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 8½ | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅜ |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Barker Bros | 2 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | Jul 30 |
| 13⅜ | 7⅛ | Barnsdall (.45e) | 13 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 26¾ | 20¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾e) | 3 | 28¼ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35¾ | 18½ | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | + ⅜ |
| 112⅛ | 105 | Beat pf ww (5) | 4 | 105¾ | 105 | 105 | Jun 5 |
| 105 | 102 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jun17 |
| 127 | 102 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 114 | 114 | 114 | Jul 22 |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Beld-Hem (.60e) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jul 30 |
| 67½ | 66 | BelgNRpf(3.27g) | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Jun 5 |
| 36⅜ | 24½ | Bendix A (1¾e) | 12 | 30½ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | − ⅞ |
| 22½ | 17¼ | Ben Ind (1.90e) | 2 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 56¾ | 49⅛ | Ben Ind Lpf(2½) | 3 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Jul 27 |
| 39 | 22½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | + ¼ |
| 89¾ | 63½ | Beth Steel(3½e) | 92 | 81¼ | 79 | 79 | −1⅞ |
| 125½ | 109½ | Beth S 7% pt (7) | 1 | 119⅞ | 119⅞ | 119⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 34½ | 14 | Bigelow-S (1e) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 22½ | 25 | Black & Dk (1) | 2 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 11⅝ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox(⅛e) | 9 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Bliss & L (½e) | 1 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17⅜ | Jul 30 |
| 28⅜ | 12⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 47 | 14¾ | 14 | 14¼ | − ⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 19¾ | Bohn A&B (½e) | 14 | 27½ | 27 | 27¼ | + ¼ |
| 29¼ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 2 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Jul 30 |
| 24½ | 17 | Borden Co (.60e) | 9 | 19⅜ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 12⅞ | Borg-War (½e) | 29 | 17¼ | 16⅜ | 17 | + ½ |
| 2⅞ | 1 | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jul 12 |
| 37¼ | 26 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | +1 |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Brew Corp (.60) | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| 13¾ | 8 | Bridgeport Br | 23 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | |
| 23¾ | 13¼ | Briggs Mfg (1e) | 11 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | − ⅜ |
| 39⅝ | 27 | Briggs & Str (3) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Jul 19 |
| 53¾ | 38 | Bristol M (2.40) | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | Jul 26 |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | + ¼ |
| 24⅛ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 26 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 110½ | 49 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 2 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | Jul 10 |
| 25½ | 13¼ | Bkly Un G (¾e) | *1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ½ |
| 37½ | 27 | Brown Sh (1e) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jul 16 |
| 29½ | 14⅝ | Bruns-Bal (¾e) | 4 | 21 | 20⅝ | 21 | Jul 30 |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E (¼e) | 5 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Mfg | 7 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | − ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | Budd Wh (.20e) | 6 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 33½ | 20 | Bullard Co (¾e) | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 17⅞ | 7½ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 12¼ | Burling Mill (1) | 3 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | − ⅜ |
| 12½ | 7½ | Burr Add (.30e) | 2 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jul 29 |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15e) | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 17½ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ½ |
| 4⅛ | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | Byers (AM) Co | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jul 30 |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 16⅞ | 14 | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Jul 30 |
| 52½ | 50⅛ | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | Jul 25 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 5 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| 8⅛ | 4⅝ | Cal & Hecla(¾e) | 5 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 11 | Campb Wy(.90e) | 2 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | |
| 23½ | 11¾ | Canada Dry | 9 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | − ¼ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 40½ | 29½ | Cannon M (1e) | 6 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | Jul 30 |
| 6 | 3½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ¼ |
| 32¾ | 22⅛ | Carpent (1¾e) | 2 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2 | Car&Gen (.075e) | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ¼ |
| 75 | 39½ | Case (JI) Co | 4 | 50½ | 49 | 50½ | Jul 30 |
| 56½ | 42½ | Caterpill Tr (2) | 4 | 48⅛ | 48 | 48 | |
| 35½ | 20 | Celanese (1a) | 35 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | − ⅜ |
| 12½ | 5 | Celotex Corp | 4 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | Jul 30 |
| 26¼ | 17½ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 5 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | Jul 30 |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | Cent RR NJ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jul 23 |
| 11¾ | 4 | Cent Violetta S | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 6 | 3 | Century Rib M | | 3⅜ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jun28 |
| 41½ | 22½ | Cerro de P (3e) | 10 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| 8⅜ | 3½ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 21½ | 15 | Chain Belt (¾e) | 5 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | Jul 30 |
| 30¾ | 17½ | Cham P&F(.65e) | 3 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅞ | Jul 30 |
| 29½ | 10⅞ | Checker Cab | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Jul 26 |
| 42⅜ | 30½ | Ches&Ohio(2½) | 8 | 39¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | − ¾ |
| 97½ | 84¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jul 11 |
| 4⅞ | 3¼ | Ches Corp | 5 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | Jul 24 |
| 2½ | ⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jul 25 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi & N West | 7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Jul 30 |
| 1⅛ | ¼ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Jul 10 |
| 2⅛ | ¾ | Chi Great W pf | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | Chi Mail Order | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | Jul 29 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 24 |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 7 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jul 30 |
| 14¾ | 8½ | Chi Pneu Tool | 5 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 35⅞ | 23¼ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | Jul 26 |
| 50 | 41 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Jul 3 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 4 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 12 |
| ⅜ | ¼ | C R I & P 6% pf | 3 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jul 23 |
| ¾ | ¼ | C R I & P 7% pf | 6 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Jul 24 |
| 11½ | 7⅞ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Jun28 |
| 16⅛ | 9 | Chickasha Cot | 4 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | Jul 30 |
| 6⅝ | 2½ | Childs Co | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 91⅝ | 53½ | Chrysler (3¾e) | 78 | 75 | 73½ | 73½ | −1 |
| 14¼ | 10 | City I & F (.60e) | 3 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | Jul 30 |
| 4⅛ | 2 | City Stores | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jul 20 |
| 40¼ | 24 | Clark Eq (1¼e) | 2 | 34⅛ | 33½ | 33½ | +1¼ |
| 43¼ | 26 | Clev Gr B (.80e) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| 41½ | 25⅛ | Climax M (1.20) | 8 | 28⅜ | 28¼ | 28⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 45½ | 25½ | Cluett P (1e) | 9 | 33 | 32¼ | 32¼ | − ¼ |
| 131 | 99½ | Coca-Cola(1½e) | 5 | 104 | 103¼ | 103¼ | − ¾ |
| 63 | 56 | Coca-Cola A (3) | | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jul 6 |
| 20 | 10⅛ | Colgate P (½) | 61 | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| 100 | 94 | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 100 | 99½ | 100 | Jul 22 |
| 35½ | 16½ | Collins&A(2¼e) | 2 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 24 | 12½ | Col Fuel & Iron | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 26⅜ | 16 | Col Br A (.90e) | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 26¼ | 16 | Col Br B (.90e) | 8 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Col G&E (.20e) | 29 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 93½ | 67½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 81⅝ | 81½ | 81½ | − ½ |
| 8½ | 3½ | Colum Pict | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jul 15 |
| 23½ | 14¾ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | Jul 24 |
| 98¾ | 71 | Col Carb (2e) | 1 | 81 | 81 | 81 | Jul 29 |
| 48 | 27⅜ | Coml Credit (3) | 2 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | |
| 108⅛ | 95 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Jul 19 |
| 56 | 32 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 14 | 37 | 35¾ | 36⅞ | +1 |
| 113 | 97 | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 6 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jul 24 |
| 16⅝ | 8 | Coml Solvents | 25 | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 9¾ | − ¼ |
| 1¾ | ¾ | Com'th & South | 24 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | − ⅛ |
| 73¼ | 42 | Com & Sou pf(3) | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | Jul 30 |
| 33 | 25⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 19 | 30⅞ | 30¾ | 30⅞ | |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Conde Nast | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jul 18 |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 2 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17 | − ⅜ |
| 13¼ | 8 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | Jul 30 |
| 12⅛ | 10 | Congress Cig ct | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jul 25 |
| 31½ | 17⅝ | Consol Aircraft | 13 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 21¾ | + ½ |
| 16 | 7⅜ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 4 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | Jul 30 |
| 9⅞ | 4⅝ | Cons Cop (.15e) | 11 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 32⅞ | 23 | Cons Edison (2) | 38 | 28⅞ | 28⅜ | 28⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 110⅛ | 97¼ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Jul 30 |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | Con Film Ind | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 5¼ | Cons F pf (½k) | 3 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | + ⅝ |
| 4½ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jul 24 |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Consol Oil (.80) | 10 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | |
| 2¼ | 1 | Con RR Cub pf | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jul 22 |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 4 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 18½ | 8¾ | Consol'n Coal pf | 4 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | + ⅜ |
| 104 | 93¼ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 2 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | Jul 30 |
| 19½ | 9⅞ | Container (¾e) | 9 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14½ | |
| 15⅜ | 7⅛ | Cont Bak (A) | 1 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Cont Bak (B) | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 97½ | 70 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | Jul 30 |
| 49¼ | 33 | Cont Can (1½e) | 7 | 39½ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | − ⅜ |
| 116½ | 106½ | Cont C pf (4½) | 1 | 116½ | 116 | 116½ | Jul 30 |
| 9¼ | 4⅝ | Cont Dia F (¼e) | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Jul 30 |
| 40⅞ | 27⅞ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 3 | 36½ | 36 | 36 | + ½ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Cont Motors | 10 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Cont O Del (¾e) | 5 | 19⅛ | 18½ | 18½ | − ½ |
| 33 | 18½ | Cont Steel (½e) | 4 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | − ¼ |
| 25¼ | 15½ | Cop'weld (.60e) | 7 | 18¼ | 18 | 18⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 70 | 47 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Jul 30 |
| 65⅛ | 44½ | Corn Prods (3) | 4 | 50 | 49⅞ | 50 | |
| 179 | 165 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 4 | 174 | 174 | 174 | Jul 25 |
| 7½ | 4 | Coty Inc (¼e) | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 1½ | ⅝ | Coty Internat'l | 30 | ½ | ½ | ½ | − ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 13 | Crane Co | 7 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 32¾ | 23 | Cream of Wh (2) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 7¾ | 3⅝ | Crosley Corp | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jul 24 |
| 38⅞ | 18⅜ | Crown Cork & S | 19 | 27½ | 26⅛ | 27⅛ | − ⅞ |
| 43¼ | 30½ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 21⅛ | 12 | Crown Zell (1e) | 15 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 43¼ | 25 | Crucible Steel | 15 | 30½ | 29¾ | 29¾ | − ¾ |
| 95 | 64 | Crucible Stl pf | 2 | 82 | 78½ | 82 | Jul 30 |
| 6⅞ | 3¾ | Cuban-Am Sug | 7 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Cudahy Pack | 2 | 11⅝ | 10¾ | 10¾ | − ⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 19½ | Cuneo Pr (1½) | 3 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Jul 20 |
| 4½ | 2 | Curtis Publish | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 51 | 31 | Curtis Ppf(2¾k) | 1 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | + ¼ |
| 11⅜ | 6½ | Curtiss-Wright | 31 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 32⅜ | 21¼ | Curtis W A (1e) | 1 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | |
| 22¼ | 14⅝ | Cutler-H (½e) | 5 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| | | **D** | | | | | |
| 5½ | 3 | Davega Str (¼e) | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Jul 25 |
| 17 | 13¾ | Davega Spf(1¼) | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | Jun14 |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | Davison Chem | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 23⅞ | 13⅜ | Deere & Co | 7 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16⅛ | + ½ |
| 28½ | 21 | Deere pf (1.40) | 2 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 19⅞ | 11⅞ | Deisel W-G(¾e) | 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jul 30 |
| 23⅝ | 8¼ | Del & Hudson | 5 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | − ¾ |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | Del Lack&West | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Den&Rio GW pf | 6 | ¼ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 125⅛ | 98½ | Detroit Ed (5e) | 3 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | Jul 30 |
| 36⅜ | 25⅞ | Diamond M(1½) | 6 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | Jul 30 |
| 43¼ | 32 | Diam M pf (1½) | 5 | 38½ | 38 | 38 | Jul 29 |
| 10⅛ | 4¾ | Diam T Motor | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | − ⅛ |
| 20 | 12½ | Dist C-Seag (2) | 2 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ¼ |
| 85¾ | 61¼ | Dist C pf ww (5) | 1 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | Jul 25 |
| 14⅝ | 9¼ | Dix-Vortex(¼e) | 2 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | Jul 25 |
| 24⅝ | 14 | Doehler D (½e) | 4 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | − ¾ |
| 23⅞ | 11⅛ | Dome Mines (2) | 5 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | + ¼ |
| 94⅞ | 65⅛ | Douglas Air (3g) | 19 | 73½ | 71¼ | 72¾ | |
| 171 | 137 | Dow Chem (3) | *8 | 145 | 145 | 145 | + ¾ |
| 30 | 14¾ | Dresser Mfg (1e) | 18 | 22¼ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 10 | 5 | Dunhill Int | 5 | 6¾ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | − ½ |
| 13¾ | 9½ | Duplan Silk (1) | *1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 188¼ | 146½ | du

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations • **Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market** • Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Wool Men Act To Safeguard Their Holdings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wool producers resumed conferences with the National Defense Commission aimed at insuring that their interests be protected in any purchasing program the Government might enter to acquire huge stocks of the fiber.

Headed by C. B. Wardlan of Del Rio, Texas, President of the National Wool Growers Association, and Fred Marshall of Salt Lake City, Utah, Secretary, they continued discussions begun July 30 with Chester Davis, commission agricultural representative.

They urged that any great stores of wool be so controlled as to have no effect on the domestic market price.

Pledged to secrecy as to details, the wool men would say only that they sought assurance that their interests be protected.

One of the group, Byron Wilson, Manager of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, took with him to the conferences data to show that there were ample supplies of wool on hand in this country to manufacture all clothing and bedding needed for an army of 1,000,000 men and a sea force double the size of the present navy. He added there would be sufficient quantities remaining to meet civilian demands.

Demand for raw wool is on the up grade this week, after a long period of dullness. Prices are strengthening as mill buyers follow up their inquiries for wool with purchases, mostly in the finer grades of territory wools in original bags, on the basis of 83 to 85 cents a pound, scoured basis for wools of good French combing length.

Much of the renewed interest among buyers seems to be partly due to anticipation of further Government orders for woolen goods needed for defense purposes, and partly owing to some civilian business, though the latter is scattered and not yet of any great volume.

Heavy buying at the Denver auctions during last week resulted in 1,627,250 pounds of wool changing hands, at average prices, scoured basis, delivered Boston, about 78 to 83 cents a pound for average to good selections and 72 to 77 cents for short and inferior types, according to Boston wool men.

Low quarterblood grades are in good demand but little interest is shown at the moment in medium grades of territory or fleece wools. Country-packed semi-bright fleece wools of three-eighths and quarterblood wools are selling mostly around 33 cents, in the grease, delivered mills.

Increasing interest is being shown in fine South American wools. Argentine wools of 64 s. grade are around 74 to 78 cents, scoured basis, duty paid, though potential buyers are finding it more difficult to pick up lots on the low side of that range.

Mohair matchings are in some call at steady prices. In Texas, there is interest in adult mohair around 47 to 48 cents and in kid mohair at about 57 to 58 cents, involving small quantities.

## Crown Zellerbach Has Record Profit

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Crown Zellerbach Corporation reported it had the best fiscal year in its history during the 12 months ended April 30. Net profit of $8,119,494 gave earnings of $2.42 a share on common stock after preferred dividends, compared with $5,015,390, or $1.04 a share in the preceding year.

Consolidated net sales rose to $56,526,576 from $48,339,601.

Production totaled 617,316 tons of woodpulp products compared with 491,600.

The firm's business had a big boost from the shutoff of European pulp and paper shipments.

## Remington Rand Shows Big Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — Remington Rand, Inc., reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $1,765,998, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 85 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $473,260, or three cents a common share in the like six months' period last year.

In the June quarter profit was $565,240, equal to 22 cents a share against $150,332, or a deficit of 4 cents a common share in the comparable 1939 quarter.

Domestic sales in the June quarter were 22 per cent ahead of the period last year, the company said.

## Stewart-Warner Earns 54c. Against 25c. Share in '39

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Net profit of Stewart-Warner Corporation and subsidiaries, for the first six months of 1940 ended June 30, totaled $677,245, after provision of $262,201 for Federal and Canadian income taxes, according to the consolidated semi-annual statement mailed to stockholders. This is an increase of $476,984 over the corresponding period for 1939, at which time net profit of $200,261 was reported.

Earnings for the first six months of 1940 of 54 cents per share on 1,243,063 shares of common stock outstanding (par $5.00), includes a dividend of 25 cents, totaling $310,765, paid June 30.

Ratio of current assets to current liabilities as of June 30 stood at 4.79 to 1.

# New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Treasury** | | | |
| 2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch | 102.15 | 102.15 | 102.15 |
| 2 3¼s '45-43 | 108.12 | 108.12 | 108.12 |
| 1 3¼s '46-44 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 |
| 1 3¼s '46-44 reg | 109.6 | 109.6 | 109.6 |
| 1 3⅜s '49-46 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 111.5 |
| 1 4¼s '52-47 | 119.24 | 119.24 | 119.24 |
| 26 2s '50-48 | 103.17 | 103.15 | 103.17 |
| 10 2¼s '56-54 | 102.20 | 102.20 | 102.20 |
| 2 2⅞s '60-55 | 107.28 | 107.28 | 107.28 |
| **Home Owners Loan** | | | |
| 3 3s '52-44 | 107 | 106.31 | 106.31 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 Alleghany cv 5s'44 | 88½ | 88 | 88 |
| 2 Alleghany cv 5s'49 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 24 Alleghany 5s'50 st | 47 | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 5 Allied Strs 4½s'51 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 12 Am&For P 5s 2030 | 49 | 48⅞ | 48 |
| 5 AmIGChem 5½s'49 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 12 Am T&T 5½s'43 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 2 Am T&T 3¼s'6 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 28 Am T&T 3¼s'61 | 108¾ | 108⅝ | 108¾ |
| 8 Am T Frd cv '50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Am W W & E 6s'75 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 8 Arm Del 4s '55 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 4 AT&SF 4s '95 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ |
| 5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 15 AT&SF 4½s '48 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 AT&SFRky M 4s '65 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 10 A C Line 4½s '64 | 47⅝ | 47¼ | 47⅝ |
| 3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 18 B&O 1st mtg '48 st | 68½ | 67⅞ | 68 |
| 45 B&O '95 st A | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 14 B&O '95 st C | 36 | 35½ | 35½ |
| 94 B&O 20002st D | 30¾ | 30⅛ | 30¼ |
| 28 B&O '96 st F | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 76 B&O cv '60 st | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13 |
| 10 B&O 1st24s '48 | 67⅝ | 67 | 67¼ |
| 2 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51 st | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 B&O S W '50 st | 45½ | 45⅛ | 45½ |
| 1 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B | 114¼ | 113⅞ | 113⅞ |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 2 Beth Stl 3s '60 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 28 Bet Stl 3½s '52 | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 Bet Stl 3¼s '59 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105¾ |
| 47 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 32 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 6 Boson&Me 5s '55 | 78½ | 77½ | 78½ |
| 70 Boston&Me 4s '60 | 72½ | 71½ | 72⅛ |
| 17 Boston&Me 4½s '70 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| 5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 20 Buf R&P '57 st | 39½ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 4 Bush Term 5s '55 | 40 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| 1 Can Nat 5s69 Oct | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| 5 Can Pac 5s54 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s46 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 2 Cen Fdy 5s41 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 2 Cen N E 4s61 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 Cen Pac 5s60 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 2 Certain-td 5½s48 | 76 | 75⅞ | 76 |
| 2 C & O 3½s96 D | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3 Chi & Alton 3s49 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 5 CB&Q rfg 5s71A | 86½ | 86 | 86 |
| 1 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 6 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 89 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 8 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 5 Chi & E Ill 5s51 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4 Chi & E Ill 5s51ct | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 2 Chi & Erie 5s82 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 15 Chic Gt West 4s59 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 52 CMSP & Pac 5s75 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 CMSP&PP aj 5s 2000 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 3 CM&SP 4½s89C | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 7 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 23½ | 22¾ | 23½ |
| 1 Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 12 Chi & NW 4¾s '87 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 6 Chi&NW4½s 2037C | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 6 Chi &2NW 3½s '87 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 10 C R I &2P rfg 4s34 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3 CT Tte & SE rfg5s60 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s 63 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 3 Ch&W Ind 4s '52 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s '43 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 73 City of NY 3s '80 | 96½ | 96¼ | 96⅜ |
| 15 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 52¼ | 51⅞ | 52 |
| 5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 74 | 74¼ | 74 |
| 3 ClevUnTerm4½s77C | 68 | 67 | 67 |
| 5 Col&So 4½s '80 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 2 Colmbia G 5s '52May | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 7 Coml Mackay Inc69ww | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 29 Comwlth Edcv3½s58 | 123¼ | 122¾ | 123¼ |
| 3 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 15 Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 10 Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| 5 ConsumPow 1st3¼s69 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Crane Co 3½s 51 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Crown Cork 4½s '48 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Crown Cork 4s '50 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 15 Crucible Stl 4½s 48 | 104⅞ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 4 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 Cuba RR 6s 46 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 7 Dayton P & L 3s 70 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 11 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 50¼ | 50 | 50 |
| 1 D&R G 4s 36 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 3 D&R G West 5s 78 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 Det Ed 4s 65 | 109⅞ | 109 | 109⅞ |
| 1 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 28 Erie rfg 5s 67 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 |
| 32 Erie rfg 5s 75 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 |
| 1 Firestone T&R 3½s 48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Francis Sug 6s 56 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 5 Ft St Un Depot 4½s41 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 18 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49 | 71¼ | 70¾ | 71 |
| 9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 102¼ | 102⅛ | 102¼ |
| 3 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ |
| 7 Gt Nor 4½s 76D | 86½ | 85⅞ | 86½ |
| 4 Gt Nor Right 77E | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ |
| 25 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 103⅜ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 94½ | 94 | 94⅛ |
| 3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 4 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 2 Housatonic 5s'37 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 1 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 18 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57 | 45½ | 45 | 45½ |
| 18 Hud&Man inc 5s'57 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 6 Ill Cen 3½s'52 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 8 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 12 Ill Cen 4¾s'66 | 41⅛ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 5 Ill Cen 5s'55 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 10 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A | 45½ | 45⅜ | 45½ |
| 1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 5 Inland Stl 3s'61 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Inspirat C Cop 4s'52 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 12 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 14 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44 | 48 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 8 Int Mer Mar 6s'41 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2 Int Paper 6s'55 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 23 Int T&T 4½s'52 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 12 Int T&T 5s'55 | 30 | 29¾ | 30 |
| 3 Jones&LaughSt4¼'61 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2 K C South 5s '50 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 2 K C Term 4s'60 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Keith (B F) 6s'46 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 Koppers Co 4s'51 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 Kresge Found 3s'50 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 4 Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 49 | 48½ | 49 |
| 5 L E &West 3s '47 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 7 LehValNY4½s40 asd | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 9 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| 3 LehVal4½s 2003 asd | 15 | 14⅛ | 15 |
| 1 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 15 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| 7 Libby McN & L 4s '55 | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 11 Loews 3½s '46 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1 Lopisia & Ark 5s '69 | 83 | 82⅞ | 83 |
| 4 L&NAtlKnx&Sin4s55 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 8 Maine Cen 4s '45 | 73 | 72⅞ | 73 |
| 7 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 3 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 34 | 33⅞ | 34 |
| 1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 Market St Ry 7s '40 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 2 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 7 Mich Con Gas 4s63 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s38 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 11 M-KK-Tex 5s62A | 16⅛ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 16 M-K-T-1st 4s90 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 3 M-K-Tex 4s62B | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 |
| 4 Mo Pac 5s 77F | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s78 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 9 Mo Pac 5s80H | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 Mo Pac gen 4s75 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 10 Mob & O Montg 5s47 ct | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ |
| 25 Mob & Oh 5s38 ct | 41⅛ | 41 | 41 |
| 3 Mob & O h 4½s77 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 32 Mob & Oh 4½s77 ct | 34⅜ | 34 | 34¼ |
| 2 Mon WPa P S 6s65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 4 Mont Pow 3¾s66 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 4 Mor & Ss 4½s55 | 32¾ | 32 | 32¾ |
| 4 Mor&Es 3½s2000 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 10 Nat Dairy 3¾s51ww | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 Nat Distil 3½s49 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 11 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 Nat Sup 3¾s54 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4 New Eng T&T5s52 | 127¼ | 126½ | 127¼ |
| 1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 NOTex&M 5s '54B | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ |
| 4 NY&Greenwd L 5s '46 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 NYPutnam 4s '93 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 24 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 59½ | 59 | 59¼ |
| 68 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 53⅞ | 53 | 53½ |
| 10 NYC cn 4s '98 | 58¼ | 58 | 58¼ |
| 15 NYC 3¾s '46 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 18 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 56½ | 56⅜ | 56½ |
| 5 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 80½ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 24 NYCh&StL 6s '41 | 81¼ | 80¾ | 81¼ |
| 6 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A | 66¼ | 66 | 66 |
| 33 NYCh&StL 4½s '78 | 57 | 56¼ | 56⅝ |
| 6 NY Ch&StL 4s '46 | 84⅜ | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| 1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 3NYDockcv 5s '47 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 1 NYDockCo 4s '51 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ |
| 1 NYEdis 3¼s '65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 NYGEl H&P 5s '48 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 50 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ |
| 1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| 12 NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 3 NYNH&H 4s '57 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H 3½s '54 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 12 NY Steam 3½s '63 | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 1 NYS&Wrfg5s '37 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 1 NiagShev5½s '50 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 NorfSou5s '61A | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 2 NorAmCo 3½s '49 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 70 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 60⅞ | 60¼ | 60½ |
| 10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 49 | 48½ | 48½ |
| 8 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 67½ | 67 | 67½ |
| 7 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 43⅞ | 43 | 43¼ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 15 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s '63 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 10 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 1 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 7 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108⅛ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 103⅞ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 6 Pen RR 4½s deb'70 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 98½ | 98⅜ | 98½ |
| 13 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E | 98⅝ | 98 | 98 |
| 4 Pen RR gen 3¾s '70 | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ |
| 17 Pen RR 3¼s '52 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 |
| 25 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40 | 71 | 70⅜ | 71 |
| 1 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 2 Pere Marq 4s '56 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 6 Phila Co 5s '67 | 106¼ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 4 Phillips Pet 3s 48 | 108 | 107¾ | 108 |
| 10 PCC&SL 5s 70A | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ |
| 1 PCC&SL 5s 75 B | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 PCC&St L 4½s 77 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 PCC&SL 4s 57G | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Pitts&WVa4½s58A | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 2 Pitts&WVa 4½s59B | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 20 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C | 54½ | 54 | 54½ |
| 9 Port Gen E 4½s 60 | 70¼ | 70 | 70¼ |
| 1 Por RiA Tob6s'42unstct | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s68 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 1 Readg 4½s 97A | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 2 Republic Stl 4½s 61 | 98⅞ | 98¾ | 98⅞ |
| 5 Republic Stl 4½s 56 | 98⅞ | 98½ | 98⅞ |
| 5 Repub Stl 4½s 56 | 98⅞ | 98½ | 98⅞ |
| 5 Richfield Oil 4s 52 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 1 RI Ark&La4½s'34 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 7 St LSF 4½s 78 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 7 St LSF 4s 50 A | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 2 St2LSF 4s 50A ct | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 7 St L SW 1st 4s 89 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 5 Seab A L cn 6s '45 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 9 Shell Un 2½s '54 | 97 | 96¾ | 97 |
| 1 Simmons cv 4s '52 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 Socony-Vac 3s '64 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 6 Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 40¾ | 40½ | 40⅝ |
| 47 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 40¾ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ |
| 41 So Pac 4½s '69 | 40⅝ | 40¼ | 40⅝ |
| 7 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 57⅝ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ |
| 8 So Pac 3¾s '46 | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ |
| 11 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 47½ | 47 | 47½ |
| 4 South Ry gen 6s '56 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 1 South Ry cn 5s '94 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| 14 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56⅝ |
| 4 Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 5 T RR A St L 4s '53 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 12 Tex & Pac 5s '79C | 68 | 68⅜ | 67¾ |
| 7 Third Ave aj 5s '60 | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19⅝ |
| 24 Third Ave 4s '60 | 57⅜ | 57 | 57 |
| 2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 113⅛ | 113 | 113⅛ |
| 1 Un Pac 3½s '71 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s '70 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 4 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 84 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 4 U S Steel 11⅝s '45 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 U S Steel 20.5s '49 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 2 U S Steel 2.18s '49 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 5 Utah P&L 5s '44 | 101½ | 101 | 101 |
| 9 Va El&Pow 3½s '68 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 7 Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 40 | 39½ | 39½ |
| 5 Wabash 4½s '78C | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 2 Wabash DesM 4s '39 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 Walwrth 6s '55 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 5 Walwrth 4s '55 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 7 Warren Bros 6s '41 | 30⅜ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 3 Westn Md 5½s '77A | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 4 Westn Md 4s '52 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| 2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 1 Western Un 5s '51 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 2 Western Un 5s '60 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 5 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 3 Wilson & Co 4s '55 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 7 Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 8 YoungS&Tcv4s '48 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38¾ |
| 2 Antioquia 7t 45 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 18 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 8 Argentine 4½s 48 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 2 Australia 5s 55 | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ |
| 6 Australia 5s 57 | 48 | 47⅞ | 48 |
| 10 Australia 4½s 56 | 42 | 41 | 42 |
| 4 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 5 Brazin 6½s 27-57 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 5 Buen A 4½s 77 | 46 | 45½ | 45¾ |
| 1 Buenos A 6s 61 st | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 5 Canada 5s 52 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 Canada 3s 68 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 2 Canada 3s 67 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 2 Carlbad 8s 54 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 2 ChileMtgBk6s61asd | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 1 Chile 6s 60 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 1 Chile 6s60 asd | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 14 Colomb 6s '61 Oct | 24½ | 24 | 24½ |
| 3 Copenhag 4½s '53 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 4 Cordoba Pv 7s '42 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 Cuba 5½s '53 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 27 Cuba 4½s '77 | 53⅝ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ |
| 4 Denmark 4½s '62 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ |
| 8 Ger Gov 5½s '65 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ |
| 10 Jugoslav Bk 7s'57 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 5 Norway 6s'44 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 10 Orient Dev 6s'53 | 55⅝ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ |
| 1 Panama 5s'63 A st asd | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 5 Pernambuco 7s'47 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 5 Peru 7s'59 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 Peru 1st 6s'60 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 2 Rio de Jan 8s '46 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 5 Rio de Jan 6½s '53 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ |
| 6 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 10 Sao Paulo St 8s '50 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2 Sao Paulo St 8s '36 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 13 Sao Paulo St 7s '56 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11½ |
| 22 Sao Paulo St 6s '68 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ |
| 10 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 3 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 10 Urug aj 3¾s4s4⅛s '79 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 2 Urug 4⅛s '78 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 5 Urug 4⅛s 4½s '78 | 33⅛ | 37¾ | 38⅛ |
| 10 Urug cv 3¾s4s4⅛s '79 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 2 Yokohama 6s '61 | 59 | 59 | 59 |

Total today 2,966,000, previous day 5,837,000, week ago 3,628,700, year ago 5,901,700, two years ago 5,067,100, Jan. 1 to date 942,224,600, year ago 967,027,675, two years ago 1,060,313,005.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Extra** | | | | |
| Freeport Sulphur com | 50c | .. | Sep. 3 | Aug. 16 |
| Gen Bottlers, Inc | 5c | .. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 1 |
| 1st NBP Beach | 50c | .. | Aug. 1 | July 25 |
| Mfrs Cas Ins | 10c | .. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 1 |
| Teck Hughes G M | 5c | .. | Oct 1 | Sep. 10 |
| **Resumed** | | | | |
| Blau Knox | 12½c | .. | Aug. 31 | Aug. 10 |
| Mich Sugar pf | 30c | .. | Aug. 12 | Aug. 1 |
| Nu-Enamel Corp | 5c | .. | Aug. 10 | July 31 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Am Oak & Leath Co | $1 | .. | Aug. 26 | Aug. 18 |
| Gt Lake Engi Wks | 40c | .. | Aug. 1 | July 12 |
| Neon Prod Westn Canada, Ltd | 25c | .. | July 15 | June 29 |
| Savage Arms | 50c | .. | Aug. 19 | Aug. 9 |
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| Mich Sugar Co 6% pf ($10) | 30c | .. | Aug. 12 | Aug. 1 |
| Ohio River Sand Co 7% pf | $1 | .. | Sep. 1 | Aug. 15 |
| Oxford Paper Co $5 preference | $1.25 | .. | Sep. 1 | Aug. 15 |
| Phoenix Hos 1st pf | 87½c | .. | Sep. 1 | Aug. 19 |
| **Final** | | | | |
| Swiss-Am El | 5% | .. | July 24 | .. |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Allied Lab | 15c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 16 |
| Am Oak & Leather Co 5% cum pf | $1.25 | Q | Oct. 1 | .. |
| Do 5% cum pf | $1.25 | Q | Dec. 31 | .. |
| Do 5% cum pf | $1.25 | Q | Apr. 1 | .. |
| Anchor Hock Gla | 15c | .. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 8 |
| Atlantic Ref | 25c | Q | Sep. 16 | Aug. 21 |
| Bklyn Edison | $2 | Q | Aug. 21 | Aug. 9 |
| Buckerfields, Ltd., 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | July 2 | June 20 |
| Comm Alcoh, Ltd, 8% cum pf | 10c | Q | Oct. 15 | Sep. 3 |
| Cons Amusem Co, Ltd | 40c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Consol Edison NY | 50c | Q | Sep. 16 | Aug. 9 |
| Cook P & Var | 15c | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 19 |
| Do pf | $1 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 19 |
| Dun & Brad, Inc | 50c | Q | Sep. 10 | Aug. 20 |
| Do $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Ewa Plantation Co | 20c | .. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 5 |
| First Nt Tr & Svgs Bk of San Diego | 25c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Do | 25c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 20 |
| Do 5% pf | 31¼c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Do 5% pf | 31¼c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 20 |
| Fishman Co (MH) | 15c | Q | Aug. 31 | Aug. 15 |
| Garner Royalties Co. Ltd. A | 12½c | .. | Aug. 1 | July 25 |
| Gen Bottlers, Inc | 10c | .. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 1 |
| Hart-Carter Co $2 cv pf | 5c | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 15 |
| Hazel-Atlas Gl | $1.25 | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 13 |
| Hazeltine Natl Bank (Hazeltine, Pa) | $3 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 23 |
| K W Battery Co Inc | 5c | Q | Aug. 15 | Aug. 8 |
| Lee (H D) Mercantile Co | 25c | Q | Aug. 15 | Aug. 5 |
| Marion Mfg Co | $1 | .. | Aug. 3 | July 23 |
| Minn Val Can Co 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Aug. 1 | July 26 |
| New Britain Gas Lt Co common | 37½c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 25 |
| NY&QueensElL&P | 82c | Q | Sep. 14 | Aug. 23 |
| Do pf | $1.25 | Q | Sep. 3 | Aug. 9 |
| Ohio State Life Ins Co | 13c | Q | Aug. 1 | July 25 |
| Paton Mfg Co Ltd | 50c | | Sep. 15 | Aug. 31 |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Sep. 13 | Aug. 31 |
| Photo Engravers & Electrotypers Ltd | 50c | S | Sep. 3 | Aug. 15 |
| Phillips Pet | 50c | Q | Aug. 31 | Aug. 9 |
| Portland & Ogdensburg Ry | 39c | Q | Aug. 31 | Aug. 30 |
| Quinte Milk Products Ltd | 10c | .. | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Republic Petroleum Co. 5½% pf A | 68¾c | Q | Aug. 15 | Aug. 6 |
| Rochester Gas & El Corp 5% pf E | $1.25 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 14 |
| Do 6% pf C | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 14 |
| Do 6% pf D | $1.50 | Q | Sep. 1 | Aug. 14 |
| Stand Dredging Corp $1.60 com cv pf | 40c | Q | Sep. 3 | Aug. 20 |
| Tech Hughes G M | 10c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 10 |
| United Fuel Inv Ltd 6% Class A pf | 75c | Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 20 |
| Vogt Mfg | 20c | .. | Sep. 3 | Aug. 15 |
| Wash Ry & El Co | $10 | .. | Aug. 31 | Aug. 15 |
| Do partic units | 25c | .. | Aug. 31 | Aug. 15 |

## Radio Telephone Calls Set Record

*By the Associated Press*

New York

Radio telephone calls over the Bell System to South America and across the Pacific in June set a new record at 2,000, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported.

June figures, it was said, may equal or surpass the June total.

Overseas traffic generally, including European circuits still open, was reported only 15 per cent below that a year ago despite military censorships.

South American business—which has increased with the growth of trade since the start of the war—was rated three times and Pacific business double that of a year ago.

## Cottonseed Oil To Be Put On Chicago Mart

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Board of Trade will initiate trading in cottonseed oil futures August 19, officials of the exchange announced.

The action followed a survey, headed by Edward A. Green, which found that many factors exist to make the Chicago market a logical one for a large section of the United States cotton territory.

Receipts of cottonseed oil in the Chicago territory, Mr. Green said, are extremely heavy and many of the leading processors of the country are located here and in other middle west points. In 1939 receipts at Chicago totaled 108,000,000 pounds while shipments were only 14,137,000 pounds, indicating the tremendous use of the product in the Chicago territory.

"The location of Chicago," Green said, "gives it an advantage in the movement of oil from the pressing plants in the territory immediately south, southwest and west of here, and a large number of the refineries of the country are either in Chicago or its vicinity."

Mr. Green pointed out, moreover, that with the establishment of a market on the Chicago Board of Trade, great convenience will accrue to spreaders by having trade in both cottonseed oil and lard in the same pit.

Under rules adopted by the board, the trading unit will be 60,000 pounds or one tank car. The price basis will be in multiples of 1-100 of 1 cent per pound. The deliverable grade will be bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, or a higher grade at contract price. The hours of trading will be from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., except on Saturday, when trading will be from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Other principal cottonseed oil markets are New Orleans and New York.

## Commodity Futures

### Chicago Board

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .76 | .76⅞ | .75½ | .75⅞ | .76⅛ |
| Dec. | .76⅞ | .77½ | .76¼ | .76⅝ | .76⅞ |
| May | .77⅝ | .78⅛ | .77⅛ | .77⅜ | .77⅝ |
| **Corn** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .62 | .62½ | .61½ | .62 | .62½ |
| Dec. | .58½ | .58⅝ | .58⅛ | .58⅝ | .59⅛ |
| May | .60⅞ | .60⅞ | .60¼ | .60¾ | .61¼ |
| **Oats** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .30⅜ | .30⅜ | .29⅞ | .30⅜ | .30⅜ |
| Dec. | .30¾ | .30¾ | .30⅜ | .30⅜ | .30¾ |
| May | .32⅛ | .32⅛ | .32⅜ | .31¾ | .32 |
| **Soy Beans** | | | | | |
| Oct. | .76 | .76¾ | .74⅞ | .74⅞ | .76 |
| Dec. | .76 | .77 | .74⅞ | .74⅞ | .75¾ |
| **Rye** | | | | | |
| Sept. | .44½ | .44⅞ | .44 | .44⅛ | .44½ |
| Dec. | .47⅛ | .47¼ | .46⅜ | .46⅝ | .47 |
| May | .49½ | .50⅛ | .49⅜ | .49⅝ | .49⅞ |
| **Lard** | | | | | |
| July | .... | .... | .... | 5.45 | 5.52 |
| Sept. | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.52 | 5.52 | 5.57 |
| Oct. | 5.67 | 5.67 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.65 |
| Dec. | 5.87 | 5.87 | 5.77 | 5.77 | 5.82 |
| Jan. | 5.92 | 5.92 | 5.87 | 5.87 | 5.90 |

### Cotton

| New York | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.38 | 9.39 | 9.41 |
| Dec. | 9.31 | 9.31 | 9.25 | 9.27 | 9.28 |
| March | 9.09 | 9.09 | 9.05 | 9.05 | 9.07 |
| May | 8.89 | 8.90 | 8.86 | 8.86 | 8.87 |
| July | 8.71 | 8.71 | 8.66 | 8.66 | 8.64 |

Spots 10.39.

| Liverpool | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | | 7.21 | 7.18 | 7.19 | 7.21 |
| Jan. | | 7.00 | 6.96 | 6.96 | 6.92 |
| March | | 6.92 | 6.88 | 6.88 | ... |
| May | | 6.86 | 6.81 | 6.81 | ... |

### Sugar

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY Sept No. 3 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1.73 |
| Wld Sept No. 4 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .92½ |
| Wld Dec No. 4 | .96 | .96 | .95½ | .95½ | ..... |

### Hides

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept | 9.13 | 9.13 | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.96 |
| Dec | 9.28 | 9.28 | 9.08 | 9.10 | 9.16 |

### Wool Tops

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 92.2 | 92.2 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 92.2 |
| Dec. | 90.0 | 90.0 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 90.2 |
| March | 88.6 | 88.6 | 87.0 | 87.0 | 89.1 |

### Copper

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept | 8.85 | 9.95 | 9.85 | 9.89 | 9.70 |
| Dec | 9.85 | 9.98 | 9.85 | 9.93 | 9.74 |

### Cocoa

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 4.02 | 4.03 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 4.01 |
| December | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.17 |

### Crude Rubber

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 19.59 | 19.58 | 19.37 | 19.37 | 19.51 |
| Dec. | 19.05 | 19.05 | 18.90 | 18.90 | 18.99 |

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

## Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 29 compared with July 29, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $23,987,909.67 ($14,205,647.30); expenditures $29,985,148.09 ($21,832,464.13); net balance $2,243,819,996.17 ($2,452,605,521.47); working balance included $1,513,407,947.61 ($1,767,101,850.95); customs receipts for month $23,798,579.41 ($24,686,087.88); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $309,493,226.67 ($287,475,657.26); expenditures $791,246,342.92 ($775,409,909.89); excess of expenditures $481,753,116.25 ($487,934,252.63); gross debt $43,824,642.35 ($40,657,357,020.82); increase over previous day $7,292,452.24; gold assets $20,452,784,380.98 ($16,234,415,337.58).

# New York Curb

**Closing Prices**

| Sales Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Aero Sup A (1½) | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 100 Aero Sup B (¼e) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 Ainsworth (⅛g) | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 300 Air Investors | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 30 Ala Pow $7 pf | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 100 Allied Prod (1) | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 50 Allied Prod A (1¾) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 350 Alum Co Am (2e) | 164 | 163 | 164 |
| 50 Alum Co Am pf | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 300 Alum Ltd (4½e) | 65 | 63 | 65 |
| 100 Am Beverage | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 200 Am CP&LA ww | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 2000 Am Cyan B (.60) | 35½ | 35⅜ | 35 |
| 400 Am Exp Lines | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ |
| 100 Am Fork & Hoe | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 150 Am Gas & El pf | 111⅜ | 111 | 111⅜ |
| 25 Am Gen $2 pf | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 100 Am Meter (2¼e) | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 75 Am Pot & Chem | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 100 Am Superpow | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 Am Superpow 1 pf | 67⅛ | 67 | 67⅛ |
| 100 Ark Nat Gas | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 200 Ark Nat Gas A | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 |
| 200 Ashland A&R (.40) | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 100 Asso G & El A | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 Atl Rayon (.10e) | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 100 Atlas Ply (1½) | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 100 Aviation & Tran | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 50 Axton-Fish A | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 600 Babcock & Wil (.60e) | 26½ | 25¾ | 26 |
| 50 Baldw Loco pf (2.10) | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 300 Baldwin Loco war | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 100 Barium Sta Stl | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 1200 Bath Iron Wks (¼e) | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 700 Beech Airc | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 1600 Bell Airc | 16¾ | 16 | 16½ |
| 20 Bell Tel Can (8) | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 25 Bell Tel Pa pf (6½) | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 700 Bliss (E W) | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 400 Blue Ridge | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 800 Braz Tr L&P | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 100 Breeze Corp (½g) | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 2600 Brewst Aero | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 100 Bridgpt Mach | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 50 Brill pf | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 200 Brown Rubber | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 50 Buckeye P L (3e) | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 50 Buf N&EP 1 pf (5) | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 200 Bunk Hill & S (¾e) | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 200 Callite Tung (.20) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 300 Can Col Airw | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| 700 Carrier Corp | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 200 Catalin Ab (.10e) | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 200 Celanese ptcpf (7a) | 121½ | 121 | 121½ |
| 50 CenNYPow pf (5) | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 100 Cen Ohio Stl (.80e) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 25 Cen St E cv2pf n | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 Childs pf | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 800 Cities Service | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 100 Cit Svc pf | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 100 City Auto Stpg (.60) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 50 Cleve El Illum (2a) | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 200 Colts P F Arms (2) | 79½ | 79 | 79½ |
| 600 Comwlth&Sowar | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 Cons Biscuit | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 20 Cont G&E pr pf (7) | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 100 Cont Roll & Stl | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 100 Cooper-Bess | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 100 Copper Range | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 Cor & Rey pf (4½k) | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 100 Cosden Petro pf | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 600 Creole Pet (½a) | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 |
| 200 Crocker-Wh El M | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 Crown C Int A (.65k) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 Darby Pet | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 25 Diamond Shoe (2) | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 70 Draper Corp (3a) | 62 | 60 | 62 |
| 700 Eagle Pich Ld (.10e) | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 100 East G&F 6p | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21¼ |
| 25 Est G&F prpf (2¼k) | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 150 East Sta pf B | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 100 Easy Wash MB(½) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 50 Econ Gro Strs (1) | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 3000 El Bond&Sh | 6¼ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 700 El Bond&Sh pf (6) | 69⅞ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| 500 El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5) | 62 | 61½ | 61½ |
| 150 El P&L 2 pf A | 16½ | 16 | 16 |
| 100 Emerson Elec | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 25 Emp G&F 7% pf | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 10 Emp G&F 6% pf | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 300 Equity Corp | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 Equity Corp $3 pf | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| 100 Fairchild Av(1e) | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 900 Fairchild En&Air | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 Fedders Mfg (.30e) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 500 Fidelo Brew | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 25 FlaP&L $7pf(6.13k) | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 400 Ford M Can A (1) | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 10 |
| 200 Froedt G&M (.80) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 20 Gamewell pf (6) | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 100 Gen Alloys | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 Gen El Ltd (.67g) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 10 Gen Out Adv pf (6) | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 100 Gen Share | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 40 Gen Share pf (6h) | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 600 GGlen Ald Coal (⅜c) | 8½ | 2¼ | 8¼ |
| 100 Godchaux Sug B | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 100 Gt Atl&P nv (5e) | 93½ | 93 | 93½ |
| 300 Greenf T&D | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 100 Gulf Oil (1) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 100 Hall Lamp (1e) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 200 Hammer Pap (½e) | 22¾ | 22 | 22¾ |
| 200 Hecla Min (.20e) | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 100 Holling Gold (.65a) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 25 Horn&Hard (2) | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 50 Hubbell (H) (1.60) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 900 Humble Oil (¾e) | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| 100 Hum-Ross F (.30e) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 Ill Iowa Pow | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 200 Ill Iowa Pow div ct | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 200 Ill Iowa Pow pf | 25 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 300 Imp Oil Ltd (½a) | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 700 Imp Oil Ltd reg (½a) | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 100 Imp Tb Can (.40a) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 100 Int Indust (.10g) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 6300 Int Pap & Pow war | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 300 Int Petrol (1½) | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 400 Int Vitamin (.30) | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 100 Irving Air Ch (1) | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 100 Jacobs (F L) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 Jer CP&L 5½pf(5½) | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 10 JerCP&L 6pf (6) | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 10 Jer CP&L 7pf (7) | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 700 Jones&Lau Stl | 23¼ | 22⅝ | 22¾ |
| 20 Kings C Ltg pfD (5) | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 400 Lake Shore M (1e) | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 500 Lone Star Gas (.20e) | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 100 Louis L&E (.20e) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 300 Marion St Shov | 3⅛ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 50 Master Elec (1.20e) | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 100 Merritt-C&S war | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 200 Mesabi Iron | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 1200 Mich Bumper | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 200 Mid St P Bvtc (.10e) | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 Mid West Corp | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 200 Midl Stl non-cum | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 50 Midvale (4e) | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 100 Mid-West Abr (21r) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 700 Midwest Oil (.90) | 7 | 7 | 6¾ |
| 120 Miss Riv P pf | 114 | 113½ | 114 |
| 500 Molybdenum (½e) | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 20 Montg Wrd A (7) | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| 50 Moody Inv pt pf (3 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 300 Mt City Cop | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 400 Mount Prod (.60) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 300 Nat City Lines (½e) | 14 | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 400 Nat Fuel G (1) | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ |
| 175 Nat P&L pf (6) | 90 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 100 Nat Refin | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 100 Nat Rub Mch | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 200 Nat Stl Car (2) | 30 | 29 | 29 |
| 100 Nat Sug Ref | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 75 N E PA6% pf (4½k) | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| 300 New Idea Inc (.60) | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 150 N J Zinc (½e) | 61¼ | 61 | 61¼ |
| 900 Niag Hud Pow | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 200 Nor Am Lt & Pow | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 Nor Am Ray A (1e) | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 25 Ohio Brass B(1e) | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 600 Ogden Corp | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 Okla Nat Gas (1) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 100 Okla Nat Gas pf (3) | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 100 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½) | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 300 Pantepec Oil Ven | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 Prkersbrg R&R (¼e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 200 Pennroad | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 400 Pa-Cent Airl | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 10 Phila Elec Co pf (5) | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| 2200 Phoenix Sec | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 350 Phoen Sec pf | 31⅜ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 300 Pioneer Gold (.40) | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 Pitney-Bowes (.40) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 100 Pitts & Lake E (2e) | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 200 Pitts Forg (¼eg) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 100 Pressed Met (½e) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 500 Prod Corp | ¼ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 50 Prud Invest pf | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 75 P S Ind $6 pf | 43¼ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 50 Sug SdP&L$5pf(2½) | 83 | 82½ | 82½ |
| 300 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf | 25¼ | 24¼ | 24⅝ |
| 200 Pug Sd P&T (2¼e) | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 100 Pyrene (.20e) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 10 Quaker Oats pf (6) | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| 200 Reed Roll Bit (1a) | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 200 Repub Aviat | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 100 Richmond Rad | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 Roosevelt Fd | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 Royal Type (4e) | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 1200 Rustless I&S (.30e) | 11⅜ | 10¾ | 11 |
| 600 St Regis Pap | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 75 St Reg Pap pf | 59 | 58½ | 58½ |
| 300 Samson Unit | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 Savoy Oil Oil | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 300 Scovill Mfg (½e) | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 600 Scullin Stl | 9¾ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 400 Selected Indus | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 200 Shat-Denn (.10e) | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 300 Sherwin Wms (2¼e) | 75½ | 74¾ | 75 |
| 20 Sher-Wms pf (5) | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 100 Simmons Har & Pt | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 10 Singer Mfg (6) | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 100 Soss Mfg (⅛e) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 So C Ed C pf(1⅜) | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 1000 St2Pow&LB | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 50 St Pow&L2pf | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 200 Starrett Corp vtc | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 Ster Br Strs | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 200 Sterl Brew | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 200 Taggart | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 200 Tampa El (2.24) | 27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| 1600 Taylor (K) Dist | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 100 Technicolor (½e) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 Tilo Roof (.55a) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 100 Tubize Chat | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 300 Udylite Corp (.20e) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 1300 Unit Airc Pr (.10e) | 12⅜ | 12 | 12 |
| 200 Unit Cig-Wh Strs | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 800 Unit Gas | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1100 Unit Lt&P pf | 30 | 29 | 29½ |
| 225 Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 64 | 63⅜ | 63⅜ |
| 20 Unit Sh M pf (1½) | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 100 Unit Specialts (½e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 50 US&I Sec pf (1¼k) | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 300 U S Foil B | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 U S Plywood (.90e) | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 200 U S Radiator | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 200 United Stores | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 Univ Corp vtc | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 200 Utah-Idaho Sug | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 25 Utah P&L pf (3½k) | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 100 Valspar Corp | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 500 Vultee Airc | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 200 Waco Airc | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 500 Walker Min | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 300 West Air Exp | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 100 Woolwth Ltd (.317e) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1000 Wright Harg (.40a) | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Total stock sales today, estimated, 80,000 shares, year ago 207,065 shares.

### Dow-Jones Averages

| | Ind 30 | Rails 20 | Util 15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close* | 126.05 | 26.99 | 22.67 |
| Net change | +.08 | —.10 | —.08 |
| Previous close | 125.97 | 27.09 | 22.75 |
| 1940 high | 152.80 | 32.67 | 26.43 |
| 1940 low | 111.84 | 22.14 | 18.03 |

*Preliminary.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

*By the Associated Press*

| Bank Stocks | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40) | 33¾ | 35¾ |
| Bank of Man (.80) | 15½ | 17 |
| Bank of N Y (14) | 310 | 320 |
| Bankers Tr (2) | 49¼ | 51¼ |
| Bklyn Tr (4) | 72¾ | 77¾ |
| Cen Han Bk &&&Tr (4) | 91½ | 94½ |
| Chase Nat (1.40) | 30¼ | 32¼ |
| Chem Bk & &T&&r (1.80) | 43¾ | 45¾ |
| Commercial (8) | 164 | 170 |
| Cont Bk & &T&r (.80) | 12 | 13½ |
| Corn Ex Bk & T (3) | 48½ | 49½ |
| Empire Tr (3) | 45 | 48 |
| First Nat (Bos) (2) | 41¾ | 43¾ |
| First Natl (100) | 1645 | 1685 |
| Guaranty Tr (12) | 279 | 284 |
| Irving Tr (.60) | 11¼ | 12¼ |
| Manuf'ct'rs Tr (2) | 34¼ | 36¼ |
| Manuf'rs Tr pf (2) | 51 | 53 |
| Natl City (1) | 24¾ | 26¼ |
| N Y Trust (5) | 100 | 103 |
| Public (1¼) | 29¾ | 31¾ |
| Title G & T | 2¾ | 3¾ |
| **Insurance Co. Stocks** | | |
| Aetna Cas (4) | 118 | 122 |
| Aetna Ins (1.60a) | 49 | 51 |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 28¼ | 29¾ |
| Am Equit (1) | 18¼ | 19¾ |
| Am Ins Nwk (½a) | 12¾ | 14¼ |
| Am Re-Ins (1.60a) | 43 | 45 |
| Am Reserve (1e) | 16½ | 18 |
| Am Surety (2½) | 46¾ | 48¾ |
| Automobile (1a) | 34 | 36 |
| Balt Amer (.20a) | 7 | 8 |
| Boston (16a) | 583 | 600 |
| Carolina (1.30) | 28 | 29½ |
| City of N Y (1.20) | 22 | 23½ |
| Conn Gen Lif (.80) | 25 | 26½ |
| Contin Cas (1.20) | 34¼ | 36¼ |
| Fid & Dep (4) | 111 | 115 |
| Firem's Nwk (.40) | 9 | 10¼ |
| Frank Fire (1a) | 27¼ | 28¾ |
| Gen Reinsur (1a) | 38¼ | 40½ |
| Georg Home (1a) | 22½ | 25 |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 40¼ | 42¼ |
| Globe & Rep (½) | 8¾ | 9¾ |
| Globe & Rut | 11 | 14 |
| Gt Amer Ins (1a) | 25¼ | 26¾ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 25 | 26½ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 75½ | 78½ |
| Home Fire Sec | 1¼ | 2¼ |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 29½ | 31½ |
| Homestead (1) | 17½ | 19 |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 8¼ | 9¼ |
| Lincoln Fire | 1¾ | 2½ |
| Maryland Casualty | 1⅜ | 2⅜ |
| Massachusetts Bond (3½) | 58½ | 60½ |
| National Fire (2) | 54¼ | 56¼ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 7½ | 8½ |
| New Amst Casualty (¾) | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 45 | 47½ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 13¾ | 15¼ |
| North East Insurance | 2½ | 3½ |
| North River (1) | 24¼ | 25¾ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 76 | 80 |
| Prov Wash (1a) | 33 | 35 |
| Rep Insurance Texas (1.20a) | 24¼ | 25¾ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a) | 23½ | 25 |
| Rhode Island Insurance | 2½ | 4 |
| St. Paul Fire (8) | 227 | 234 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 108½ | 112½ |
| Sun Life (15) | 175 | 225 |
| Travelers (16) | 406 | 416 |
| U S Fid & G (1) | 19¼ | 20¾ |
| U S Fire (2) | 46¾ | 48¾ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 31½ | 33½ |

a—also extra or extras; e—declared or paid so far this year; g—paid last year.

## Adams Opposes $500,000,000 Latin Credit

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Senator Alva Adams (D) of Colorado joined Repjublicans on the Senate Banking Committee today in opposing President Roosevelt's request for a $500,000,000 fund to assist Western Hemisphere trade in meeting wartime conditions.

Senator Adams said there was "no obligation to protect the commercial and agricultural interests of South America and use the money of American taxpayers to do it."

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio said that the five Republican senators on the Senate Banking Committee were "solidly opposed" to increasing the lending authority of the government's Export-Import Bank from $200,000,000 to $700,000,000.

Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York said he was confident, however, that the Democratic majority of the 20-member committee would recommend Senate passage.

Senators asked Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, to elaborate today on President Roosevelt's request.

The tall, former Texas banker, who has directed the lending of billions of dollars for this Administration, was first witness called before the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress seeking the half billion dollar authorization said it would be used to assist "our neighbors to the south of the Rio Grande, including financing the handling and orderly marketing of some of their surpluses."

After pointing out that war had blockaded many normal market outlets for this hemisphere, he said that "by helping our neighbors we will be helping ourselves."

Indirect criticism of the proposal was offered in the Senate yesterday by Senator John Thomas (R) of Idaho during a speech criticizing Administration sugar programs.

"The latest inspiration from the White House is some mysterious creation the President calls a 'hemisphere cartel,'" Senator Thomas said. "No one in this country has been told much about it, except that it will cost the United States billions of dollars."

Predicting that the "greatest share" of any such program "will be borne, not by the Federal Treasury, but by the American farmer," the Idaho Republican said American farmers "are beginning to realize that they have been sold down the river."

## Bank Accounting Officials Set Meeting September 30

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Approximately 50 bank accounting officials and executives from all parts of the United States will hold a one-week conference at the Schoolhouse of International Business Machines Corporation at its Endicott, N. Y., plant beginning September 30, it was officially announced.

The purpose of the conference will be to consider current bank accounting problems and facilitate the exchange of ideas between bank officials who are responsible for the efficient operation of accounting and record-keeping systems. The application and related procedures of electric punched card accounting will be the basis of discussions.

Specialists and technicians from the company's educational, bank, commercial research, and engineering departments will participate in the discussions.

## Minnesota Mutual Life Reports Gain for 1940

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PAUL, Minn.—New paid business of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company for the first six months of 1940 was $15,310,560, or 12 per cent greater than for the corresponding period last year, T. A. Phillips, President, announced.

Mr. Phillips pointed out that, allowing for settlements and lapses, insurance in force has increased $4,104,027 since January 1.

### Metal Prices

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Copper firm; electrolitic spot, Conn. Valley, 11.25-11.50; export, FAS N. Y., 10.12½. Tin firm; spot and nearby 52.87½; forward 51.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

### Domestic Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Ala Pow 5s '68 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 7 Ala Pow 4½s '67 | 104 | -03½ | 103½ |
| 1 Ala Pow 5s '56 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Am G&E 3¾s '70 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 5 Am P&L 6s 2016 | 101⅞ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 4 Appal El Pow 4½s '48 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 11 Appal El Pow 4s '63 | 108¾ | 108⅝ | 108¾ |
| 1 Appal Pow 6s 2024A | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 1 Ark P&L 5s '56 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 11 As Elec 4½s '53 | 51¼ | 50½ | 51¼ |
| 15 As G&E 5s '50 | 15¼ | 14¾ | 15 |
| 20 As G&E 5s '68 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 |
| 10 As G&E 4½s '49 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 1 As T&T 5½s '55A | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 29 Baldw L 6s '50 | 116½ | 115¾ | 116 |
| 5 Bell T Can 5s '57B | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 4 Bell T Can 5s 60C | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 18 Birm El 4½s 68 | 98¾ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Birming Gas 5s 59 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 1 Broad Riv P 5s 54 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 7 Can Nor P 5s 53 | 77⅜ | 77¼ | 77⅜ |
| 3 Can Pac 6s 42 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 Cen Pow 5s 57 D | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 28 Cen St El 5½s 54 | 33½ | 32½ | 33½ |
| 9 Cen St El 5s 48 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ |
| 3 Cen St P&L 5½s 53 | 77¼ | 77 | 77¼ |
| 24 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct | 47½ | 47 | 47½ |
| 2 Cities Ser 5s 69 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 10 Cities Ser 5s 66 | 80 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ |
| 9 Cities Ser 5s 58 | 77½ | 77⅛ | 77½ |
| 43 Cities Ser 5s 50 | 78¾ | 78 | 78 |
| 1 Cit SP&L 5½s 49 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 7 Cit S Pow 5½s 52 | 86½ | 86 | 86 |
| 18 Commun P&L 5s 57 | 98½ | 97½ | 98 |
| 2 Con GEL Ba 3s '69 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st | 89¾ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 4 Cont G&E 5s '58 A | 92½ | 92 | 92½ |
| 2 Cuban Tob 5s '44 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 2 Del El Pow 5½s '59 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 5 East G&F 4s '56 A | 79¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 6 Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 84⅜ | 84 | 84 |
| 8 Fla P&L 5s '54 | 104½ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 1 Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 Gen W Wks 5s '43 A | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ |
| 18 Geo P&L 5s '78 | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| 3 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 2 Guar Inv 5s '48 A | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 8 Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C | 105 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 6 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57 | 99 | 98 | 98 |
| 9 Ill Pow&L 6s '53 | 107 | 106¾ | 107 |
| 4 Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 7 Ind Svc 5s '50 | 74 | 73 | 73 |
| 4 Ind Svc 5s '63A | 71 | 70½ | 70½ |
| 2 Int P Sec 7s '57E | 23 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| 11 Inters Pow 6s '52 | 39½ | 38¼ | 39½ |
| 20 Inters Pow 5s '57 | 62½ | 61¼ | 62½ |
| 3 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 2 McCord R 6s '48 st | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 Metro Ed 4s '65 G | 108¾ | 108¾ | 708¾ |
| 1 Midland Val 5s '43 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 5 Minn P&L 4½s '78 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103⅜ |
| 2 Miss P&L Co 5s '57 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 1 Miss Riv P 5s '51 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Nat P&L 5s 2030B | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 5 Nevada Cal E 5s '56 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 7 N Eng G&E 5s '50 | 66 | 65¾ | 66 |
| 1 N Eng G&E 5s '48 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 4 N Eng G&E 5s '47 | 66 | 65¾ | 65⅝ |
| 7 N Eng Pow 5½s '54 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 6 N Eng Pow 5s '48 | 96½ | 96 | 96½ |
| 1 N Orl P S 6s '49 A | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 5 NY St E&G 3¾s '64 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 7 Nor Am L&P5½s'56 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 Nor Con Ut5½s'48A | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 5 Ohio Pow 3¼s '682 | 107¾ | 107⅛ | 107¾ |
| 3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 3 OklaNatGas3¾s '55 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 10 Pac P&L 5s '55 | 93½ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 7 Pen Cen P&L4½s '77 | 103½ | 103 | 103½ |
| 2 Pen El 4s '71 F | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 Pen El 5s '62 H | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 8 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B | 97⅝ | 97 | 97⅝ |
| 2 Peo GasL&C4s '4 '61 D | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 Peo G L&C 4s '61 D | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 3 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ |
| 5 Pub Sv Colo 3½s '64 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 12 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66 A | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 23 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49 | 99½ | 99 | 99¼ |
| 4 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 18 Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D | 94¼ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 1 Queens Bor G 5½s '52 | 88¼ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 1 Safe Har W 4½s '79 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 4 Scripps 5½s '43 | 152½ | 152 | 152½ |
| 1 Scullin Stl 3s '51 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 1 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 1 Sher-Wyo 6s '47 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 3 S E P&L 6s 2025A | 113 | 112⅞ | 112⅞ |
| 16 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 So Ind Ry 4s '51 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 1 So'wes Pub S 6s '45 A | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 8 Stand G&E 6s '48 st | 71½ | 71 | 71½ |
| 3 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 6 Stand G&E 6s '51 | 71½ | 71 | 71½ |
| 21 Stand G&E 6s 57 | 71½ | 71 | 71½ |
| 4 Stand G&E 6s '66 | 71½ | 71 | 71½ |
| 11 Stand P&L 6s '57 | 71⅜ | 70½ | 71⅜ |
| 4 Tex El S 5s '60 | 105⅜ | 105¼ | 105⅜ |
| 1 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 2 Twin CRT 5½s '52 A | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 2 Unit L&P 6½s '74 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 7 Unit L&P 6s '75 | 87¾ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 3 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 UtahP&L 6s 2022A | 96½ | 96¼ | 96½ |
| 1 Utah P&L 4½s '44 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 VirgPS 5½s '46A | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 8 Wash Ry&El 4s '51 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 3 West NewspUn 6s '44 | 53½ | 52½ | 52½ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Cauca Val 7s '48 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 Prussia El 6s '54 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 3 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 Stinnes 4s '46 2d st | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 11 Terni Elec 6½s '53 | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ |

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## Boston Stocks

July 31

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Am Pneumt 1pf | 18 | 18 | 18 | 20 |
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 82½ | 81½ | 81½ | 82½ |
| 8.00 | Bos Edison | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | 36¼ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41½ |
| 1.60 | Bos Her-Trav | 19¾ | 18⅝ | 19⅜ | 18½ |
| | Bos & Me pr pf | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| .64 | Bos Pers Prop | 13 | 12½ | 13 | 12 |
| .. | Bos & Prov | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| .. | Copper Range | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ |
| .. | East Gas&F pf | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21¾ | 21½ |
| .. | E Mass SR pf B | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10¼ |
| 1.25 | First Nat Stors | 40⅛ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 40 |
| | Maine Cent | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | Narr Rac A | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| 1.75a | N E Tel & Tel | 116½ | 116⅛ | 116½ | 116½ |
| | North Butte | 41c | 41c | 41c | 40c |
| .. | O Colony ct dp | 11c | 10c | 10c | 11c |
| | Quincy Min | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| .40 | Reece But H | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 7⅛ |
| .80a | Torrington | 27½ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 27 |
| .25a | Un Twist Drill | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 2.50f | Unit Shoe M | 63½ | 63¼ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 1.50 | Unit Shoe M pf | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43½ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

### Raw Silk

| | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| August | 2.49 | 2.49 | 2.48b |

b—Bid.

## Bank Stresses Morale, Unity Of Home Front

"Adequate military preparation cannot be achieved by the mere appropriation of many billions of dollars," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. Continuing, the bank says, "It becomes a matter of equipment, supplies, and men—of the comparative number of ships, airplanes, guns, munitions, and soldiers, organized on an effective basis. Beyond that, and equally important, is the position of the home front—the morale and unity of the people and the productiveness of the economic system. The schedules of labor, rates of pay, and margins of profits cannot be determined in terms of ideal standards, however desirable such a yardstick may be from a social point of view, but rather with regard to the nation's economic capacity.

"In the face of the stunning events abroad that have come with such bewildering rapidity, no time should be lost in this country in making adjustments to the demands of the times. Unflinchingly, we should face realities by appraising conditions as they are and then proceed to correct our weaknesses and capitalize on our strength to the full.

### Drift Towards Paternalism

"During the past quarter of a century this country, as was also true of many nations abroad, has pursued a leisurely course and has drifted, perhaps unconsciously, toward paternalism. More and more the people have looked to the Government for support and security until approximately one-third of our population is dependent upon checks from the Federal Treasury.

"Government aid has been accompanied by Federal control over the economic life of the nation. This has been manifested in the fixing of prices, hours and wages, regulation of industrial relations, control of crops, and the like. Under this new social philosophy, too many people have emphasized rights rather than duties, wages rather than output, spending without any regard to the means of payment, while individual interests have been placed above general welfare.

"The cost of the vast and far-reaching experiments has been reflected in chronic deficits with resultant mounting debt. In the course of the past quarter of a century, total public indebtedness—Federal, state, and local—has increased from $260 to nearly $2,000 per family. Despite nearly a decade of pump priming to provide jobs, approximately nine million persons are still out of work. Besides living off the accumulated reserves of the past we have heavily mortgaged future income. Not only is this unfair to the coming generations, but it is sapping the strength and lowering the resistance of our economic life.

### Economy Out of Gear

"The trouble is that the many experiments, restrictions and regulations carried on over a long period of time have thrown our economy out of gear and have dampened the spirit of private enterprise so that venturesome capital has become stagnant.

"Our immediate task is to restore vitality to our economic system by removing unnecessary shackles so that idle men, idle machines and idle money may be put to work. If this were done, our national income could be so substantially increased that huge funds would be made available for defense purposes without causing undue strain upon our economy provided, of course, that as employment increased the relief work would be correspondingly reduced.

"To accomplish this objective will call for the full co-operation of our people toward the revitalization of our economic system and the preservation of the principles of free enterprise. That this will present many difficulties in the face of the rapidly broadening sphere of the totalitarian powers, no one will deny. But to pursue a different course would be a tragic backyard step. In the bitter and perhaps long-drawn out international struggle that lies ahead, the country that can command from its people the strongest voluntary loyalty and the greatest individual effort will eventually emerge victorious."

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co
12 noon, July 31

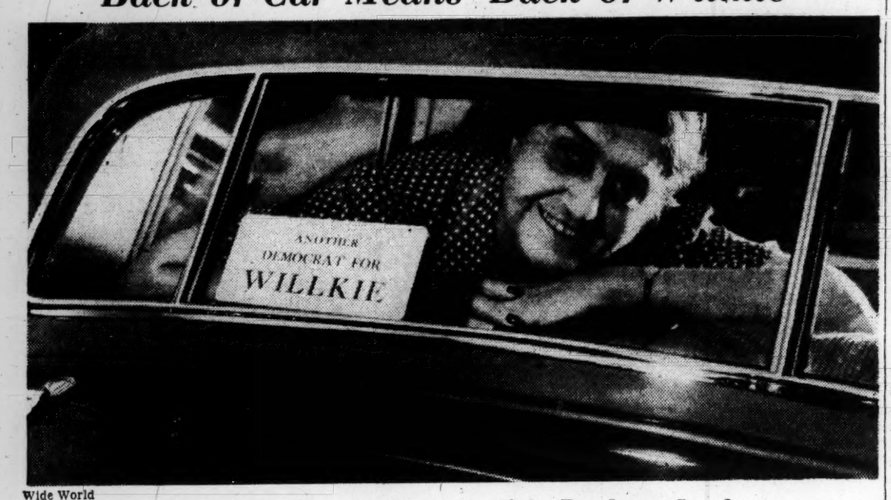
| | Today | Prev. day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Sterling: Cables | 3.82¼ | 3.86 | 8.2397 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2275 | .2275 | § |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4010x | .4010x | .4033 |
| Sweden—krona | .2390 | .2390 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0075 | .0075 | .0220 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0205x | .0205x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1765x | .1765x | .2961 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0352x | .0332x | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .00524 | .00524 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0225x | .0225x | .0298 |
| Spain—peseta | .0925 | .0925 | .1468 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso†‡ | .2190 | .2200 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis†‡ | .0515 | .0515 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol‡ | .1500 | .1500 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .3700 | .3700 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2345 | .2345 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3032 | .3032 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5335x | .5335x | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2387 | .2375 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0600 | .0600 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .4751 | .4751 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8837 | .8775 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2035x | .2035x | ¶ |

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. †† Not quoted. x Nominal.

## U. S. Playing Card Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Playing Card Co. reported for six months to June 30 earnings of $522,500, equal to $1.36 a share, compared with $426,941, or $1.11 a share in the first half of 1939.

# Back of Car Means 'Back of Willkie'




Wide World

**Former President of Women's Clubs Proclaims Stand**

**Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, of Tulsa, Okla., shown at Colorado Springs, Colo., with her Willkie sign pasted on the back of her car. Mrs. Lawson is a past President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a strong supporter of Mr. Willkie's candidacy.**

# Bolt of Democrats to Willkie Deeply Rooted

*Continued from Page 1*

production and decrease the nation's standard of living.

6. Inadequate defense and inadequate prospect that President Roosevelt will be able to mobilize the industrial production of the nation to the requirements of rapid and thorough preparedness. This reason is underlined by Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, who expressed the conviction that Mr. Willkie and his policies "will assure protection against foreign danger."

7. A class-conscious government by men instead of a government by law giving equal opportunity for all. This issue is put foremost by Joseph M. Proskauer, Justice of the New York State Supreme Court for seven years and at one time an intimate adviser of Mr. Roosevelt. Judge Proskauer urged an end to "government by men who array class against class, destroy the productivity of the nation and with half-baked schemes for the aid of the worker, actually deprive him of his chance to work."

**Seabury Analysis**

Judge Seabury who almost single-handedly initiated the investigation of the affairs of New York City under Mayor James J. Walker, which ultimately led to the downfall of Tammany Hall and the election of Fiorello H. La Guardia as fusion Mayor sent Mr. Willkie a telegram endorsing his policies and pledging active support. This message sums up more fully than the others the broad case of the dissatisfied Democrat against the New Deal. It reads:

"I rejoice in the manner in which your nomination was made. You were not the choice of machine politicians or a controlled convention but of the plain people of this country who felt that the nation needed your services at this time.

"Your declarations against the effort of depotisms to crush democracy in the continent of Europe and in Great Britain I believe express the views of the American people.

"Your nomination justifies the hope that under your Presidency order and equality of opportunity may supplant the present bureaucratic chaos which has paralyzed and demoralized industry. New Deal experiments designed to limit production and to substitute governmental regimentation for industrial and group initiative have revealed a succession of failures which have lowered the standard of living, increased the power of the Federal Government, impelling it along the way which leads to totalitarianism, and left us with an unbalanced budget without substantially reducing the number of the unemployed.

The Republican nominee said that he was "greatly gratified that a man of the great public standing of Judge Seabury and the things for which he stands in the way of clean government in opposition to machine rule, should endorse me." "It is a significant thing," he added.

**"Significant Thing"**

Further telegrams from Democrats released today by Mr. Willkie included as assurance of support from Frederic R. Coudert, one of the most widely known international lawyers of New York City, who said that, although having twice voted for Mr. Roosevelt, he was "unalterably opposed to a third term in the Presidency of the United States." He declared that defeat of a third term was essential to the preservation of "our representative constitutional democracy."

"I do not believe," Mr. Coudert said, "in the theory of the indispensable individual. That theory inevitably leads to dictatorship.

Mrs. Gilford Dudley of Nashville, first Tennessee woman to serve as delegate-at-large to a Democratic convention, offered her services to the Republican nominee and said she would be glad to aid in any way to what she considered Mr. Willkie's "inevitable victory."

**Research Director**

Mr. Willkie announced that Raymond Leslie Buell, formerly President of the Foreign Policy Association and round-table editor of Fortune Magazine, who arrived here yesterday, would direct his research staff in preparing background for his principal speeches. He said that he was working on six or eight major subjects with which he would deal during the course of the campaign, these including among others government finance, agriculture, labor, government relationship to business, foreign policy and defense.

Mr. Willkie conferred this afternoon with Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas, Walter Fees, Kansas State Republican Chairman, and Harry Darby, Republican National Committeeman from Kansas.

In commenting upon former Governor Smith's announcement from New York, Mr. Willkie made no obscure reference to a remark which President Roosevelt tossed off at a press conference last week. Reporters had asked the President about Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hanes coming out for the Republican candidate and Mr. Roosevelt remarked that these men had always been more interested in dollars than humanity.

**Praise for Smith**

"I hope," Mr. Willkie said, "that nobody suggests that the warm-hearted Alfred E. Smith, most distinguished liberal Governor New York ever had, is one of those persons who is actuated by love of money rather than love of humanity. I think it is little known that during the last several years Governor Smith has devoted more of his time than any other prominent citizen I know in New York to charitable and philanthropic works. His liberal principles as Governor were those later adopted by his two successors, Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Lehman."

Hardly a day passes in which Mr. Willkie fails to receive some word of support from the South. L. A. Casey, co-ordinator of all of the Democratic, independent and nonpartisan Willkie Clubs of Texas wired Mr. Willkie that Joseph W Bailey, Jr., Democratic member of Congress from Texas from 1933 to 1935, would serve as general chairman of the movement.

"Already thousands have pledged allegiance to you here," Mr. Casey said, "and enthusiasm for your candidacy increases daily in Texas."

# Financial Sponsors Sought For Guest Children in U. S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 31—The United States Committee for the Care of European Children appealed today through its 172 local branches throughout the country for the enlistment of as many persons as possible to financially sponsor a British or other European child now in England in an American home that wants a child, but has insufficient funds for its care and maintenance.

Assurances of this type received by the Committee will determine the number of children of poorer families that can be brought to the United States from Great Britain. The Committee said some transportation facilities already had been provided by the London Committee for the Evacuation of Children of Poor Families.

The Committee stressed that its British officials were taking care to include children of nationalities other than British in their evacuation plans. Quota limits restrict the number of British children who can be admitted and children obtaining temporary visas must have a home in Europe to return to when the visa expires.

**Red Cross to Aid**

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, said its chapters would co-operate in aiding the United States Committee in Child Refugee Work as far as its policies and program permit.

The Committee announced formation of an advisory Committee on Education in relation to guest children which will canvass all the school resources, public and private, available for the children. The study will be made with the co-operation of the National Educational Association, the United States Office of Education and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Members of the Advisory Committee are Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, former Headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, Chairman; Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education, Office of Education, Department of the Interior; Dr. John W. Nason, President of Swarthmore College; Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, and Miss Emelyn Hartridge, Headmistress of Miss Hartridge's School.

Northam Lee Griggs of New York has left by Pan American Clipper en route to London, where he will work for the American Red Cross committee distributing war-relief supplies in Britain.

The Save the Children Federation announced it had cabled $9,000 overseas during July for the relief of child war refugees and said the funds would be distributed by the Save the Children International Union at Geneva, Switzerland, and the British Save the Children Fund in London. Eighty children of various nationalities have been "adopted" by Americans up to the present time, the Federation added.

**Thousands Must Remain**

"This agency is working and is in entire sympathy with movements to evacuate children from the British Isles to this country, but we must keep in mind that tens of thousands must of necessity remain abroad," the announcement continues. "There is no way of getting all these children out of danger. They must be fed, housed, clothed, and given good care. This can be done for $5 a child by the 'adoption' program of the Save the Children Federation."

Simultaneously, announcement was made of formation of the American Committee for the Defense of British Homes, headed by C. Suydam Cutting, American sportsman and explorer, which will collect gifts of privately owned rifles, shotguns, pistols, revolvers, and binoculars in this country for the use of Great Britain's Home Defense Volunteers.

"These Home Guard civilians need all the equipment we can give them," Mr. Cutting declared. "Along with Britain's more than 1,500,000 army regulars, they can help make defeat of a Hitler invasion a reality if they have the necessary arms and ammunition and other material to constitute themselves a fighting asset in the defense of their homes and families."

# Cromwell Holds Presidency Choice For the Present

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWARK, N. J., July 31—James H. R. Cromwell, who has New Deal sanction for the New Jersey United States Senate seat which he is contesting with its Republican incumbent, Senator W. Warren Barbour, was launched on his campaign today with the statement that he is uncommitted on the Presidential race because of the "competency" of both candidiates. While New Jersey, under the leverage of the Frank Hague Democratic machine in Hudson County, has twice handed substantial majorities to Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency, this year it was a focal point in the inception of the independent rank-and-file movement which forced the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie on the Republican national convention.

Mr. Cromwell said he was withholding judgment on the Willkie candidacy pending enunciation of the Republican nominee's stand on foreign policy, stating that he regards the world situation as "the most important issue in the Presidential election" and believes President Roosevelt has shown "admirable" capability in this field.

Denying the political charge that he relied upon being swung into the Senate as "merely Mayor Hague's puppet," Mr. Cromwell asserted that he wore "no man's collar in this election."

# Ship Line Is Fined On Smuggling Charges

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The Moore-McCormack Line, pleading guilty to an indictment charging that 18 Portuguese had been smuggled into New York on the liners Uruguay and Brazil during 1939 was fined $4,000 today. Company lawyers told Federal Judge Gaston Louis Porterie that the firm had in no way connived with seamen guilty of aiding aliens.

Under the law a steamship firm is liable for smuggling committed by individual seamen.

# United Front Is Marked By Reservations

*Continued from Page 1*

sible. If Britain wins alone, we must conclude that the British fleet is the actual defender of the Monroe Doctrine. If Britain goes, the United States is lost." This strong statement was questioned by a bystander but the delegate, who is one of the highest and most important at Havana, stood his ground.

**"Remote Pressure"**

"Nazi Germany and Japan would not have to fight the United States with arms," he said, "they could bring the United States to its knees by remote pressures. We Latin-American Nations want to stay with Washington, but we have no illusions about the possibility of resisting the Nazis indefinitely if they control Europe and dominate other regions."

Such are a few of the many similar views that bear directly on Latin-American attitudes toward the United States as delegates scatter for home and the actual work of giving effect to the Havana resolutions.

The consensus appears to be that within the scope of action outlined, Havana was a complete success. Whether the program is adequate events will tell. The steady progression of inter-American solidarity indicates the need to be met, providing the rest of the world permits the comparative leisure of international democracy. That is the point the Latin Americans are watching closely.

In view of the Latin-American feeling about the United States, Havana may be either the last Pan-American meeting of any significance or the start of an increasingly effective action. Europe and Asia, not the Americas, are seen by many delegates as holding the answer to this in their hands.

The United States at present pins its hopes on continental security, at least until its armed forces are ready to support stronger diplomacy outside the Americas.

**Peace and Safety**

Prior to boarding the homeward-bound S. S. Oriente with Mrs. Hull and the rest of the United States party, Mr. Hull declared, in his summary statement, that the uppermost thought at the Conference "has been to protect the peace and safety of this continent," that "at no time has any American Nation had the slightest thought of taking advantage of the European situation for the purpose of grabbing territory."

Apparently referring to Argentina, Mr. Hull said that "in certain quarters there was a feeling that until the transfer of sovereignty or control had actually taken place it would be sufficient to have no more than a general declaration reasserting the approved methods of procedure to cope with any situation that might arise.

"It was realized that provision should be made for prompt action in any emergency situation and that delay pending later consultation might be disastrous to maintenance of peace and order in the Western Hemisphere.

"The principle of solidarity and consultation has been agreed upon at previous conferences.

**Cites Basic Necessity**

"On the other hand, there was strong feeling on the part of other delegations, including that of the United States, that having in mind the situation now obtaining in Europe, and the fact that transfer of sovereignty might be made overnight or without formality, and that activities in these regions detrimental to peace and safety of the Americas might be begun momentarily, it was necessary to formulate this."

Mr. Hull added that single or joint action could be taken by a nation "in any manner required in its own defense or in defense of the continent."

"Some measures," he related, "can be put into operation very quickly, while some will require time for maturing and execution of appropriate plans.

"It is a system of economic defense under which the American republics will be prepared to trade with any nation willing to meet them in good faith, in a spirit of friendly, peaceful purpose, and on plans for frank fair dealing; and under which they will be fully equipped to protect themselves against any other kind of dealing.

Of measures adopted to combat "fifth column" activities, Mr. Hull said:

"American Republics have resolved that political institutions and aggressive practices of other Nations shall not be imposed upon the free and independent peoples of this Hemisphere."

# Spain's Views

MADRID, July 31 (AP)—A section of the Spanish Press yesterday professed to find in the decisions of the Havana Pan-American Conference signs that the conferees held little hope of British victory.

Several Madrid papers said the most important conclusion is that "the South American countries, led by the United States, cherish so little hope that England might triumph that they already are concerned over distribution of the heritage of vanquished countries and of one which they regard as to be defeated in a short time."

The Spanish papers inquired what would become of Canada, and commented that mention of this big British Dominion was left carefully out of the discussions.

# Berlin's Comment

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—Authorized German sources referred derisively today to the resolution against "fifth column" activities adopted by the 21 American Republics at the Havana Conference yesterday.

They suggested that Great Britain was engaging in such activities in South America right now.

# 'Mass Production' Dining May End British Home Meals

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Government leaders, considering imposing communal "Assembly Line" cooking upon the British population, are encouraged by a week-old experiment which has shown that by substituting one stove for 1,000 stoves a healthful three-course meal can be served for 20 cents.

High sources disclosed last light that Government-controlled "mass production" dining halls may be substituted for home cooking to strengthen the war effort by economizing on both food and fuel. The move is being seriously considered.

The "Assembly Line" meals would be served to rich and poor alike, and the proposal is welcomed particularly in labor quarters, where criticism has been vented against "luxury dining out" by persons able to pay the price despite the war's stress.

This is how the communal cooking plan has been working in the welfare institute adjoining the D' Algarno Estate, where there are 1,000 apartments housing 2,000 adults and 3,000 children.

Volunteer women caterers served 2,300 meals the first week. They were cooked on one large gas stove, and ran up a fuel bill of only $8.20. A surplus of $16.10 was recorded.

A typical 20-cent meal consisted of soup and a piece of bread (2 cents), stewed steak, carrots, potatoes, dumpling and gravy (12 cents), milk pudding (6 cents).

For children the meal costs only 17 cents, the pudding costing three instead of six cents.

The experiment has shown, officials said, that a vast extension of the scheme could be introduced easily and made entirely self-supporting, assuring cheap, wholesome food as the nation girds for attack by Germany.

The Government today renewed warnings to civilians to carry their gas masks with them.

Minister of Home Security Sir John Anderson in a broadcast cited the possibility that liquid gas might be sprayed from the air in enemy raids.


## General Classified

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Abba** (Rom. 8:15)—*Ab'-a* (first *a* short, second as in sofa).

The Aramaic word is translated in the text and refers to the Deity.

**Abhorreth** (Ps. 107:18) — *Ab-hor'-eth* (*a* short, *o* as in orb, *e* short). Although Webster's gives preference to the short *e* sound in verb forms carrying the archaic ending *eth*, this authority also permits obscuring the *e* down to short *i*.

**Aeon**—*e'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

A Greek word that goes directly into English and serves to represent the idea of time like no other.

**Ambushments** (II Chron. 20:22) —*Am'-boosh-ments* (*a* short, *oo* as in foot, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

A word of Teutonic and Latin make-up, out of literary fashion now. It is represented in a certain modern translation by "an ambush." The phrase "set ambushments" becomes, in another modern rendering, "acted unexpectedly."

**Ammonites** (II Chron. 20:1)—*Am'-o-nites* (*a* short, *o* clipped-short as in connect, *i* long).

**Asaph** (II Chron. 20:14) — *A'-saf* (first *a* long, second short, or clipped-short as in account). Bible names, as read, usually want the vowels recognized at their natural value. Accordingly, the second *a* in this word will be obscured but slightly, if at all.

**Attributes**—As a noun, *at'-rih-butes* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* long as in cube).

**Belial** (II Cor. 6:15)—Preferably three syllables, *Be'-lih-al* (*e* long, *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

**Benaiah** (II Chron. 20:14)—*Be-na'-ya* (*e* as in debate, first *a* long, second as in sofa). Although Webster's permits a long *i* sound for the second syllable, the preference is given to long *a*. The syllable ends with the *a*, leaving *iah* for separate articulation at the end.

**Bethesda** (John 5:2)—*Be-thez'-da* (first *e* as in debate, second short, *a* as in sofa). A *z* sound for the *s*, brought about, presumably, by association with the hard consonant *d*.

**Bondage** (Rom. 8:15)—*Bon'-dij* (*o* short, *i* short). The *a* in this word is properly obscured down to short *i*.

**Canaan** (Josh. 24:3)—Preferably two syllables, *Ka'-nan* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account).

**Infinitesimal**—*In'-fin-ih-tes'-ih-mal* (first and second *i*'s short, third and fourth clipped-short as in charity, *e* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

This word carries the meaning of small "to no end," at the other extreme of "infinite." Under the Latin method of word formation, the less the measure, the longer may be the word.

**Jahaziel** (II Chron. 20:14)—*Ja-ha'-zih-el* (first *a* as in sofa, second long, *i* and *e* short).

**Jehoshaphat** (II Chron. 20:1)—*Je-hosh'-a-fat* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short, first *a* as in sofa, second short).

**Jeiel** (II Chron. 20:14)—*Je-i'-el* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, second *e* short). The *i* is treated as an accented syllable, leaving the *el* for a final.

**Mattaniah** (II Chron. 20:14)—*Mat'-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

**Nachor** (Josh. 24:2) — *Na'-kor* (*a* long, *o* as in orb).

**Oliveyards** (Josh. 24:13)—Though written in the text as one word, it must obviously be pronounced as two words, each with its own value.

**Seir** (II Chron. 20:22)—*Se'-ir* (*e* long, *i* short).

**Self-immolation**—*Im'-o-la'-shun* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus). A single *m* sound suffices for the *mm*, as is the usual, though not the invariable, case for the doubled letter.

**Sentient** — *Sen'-shent* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent). Preferably two syllables, with both *e*'s plainly spoken. Persons who make use of Webster's second choice of three syllables (*sen'-shih-ent*) perhaps do so for some purpose of emphasis.

**Terah** (Josh. 24:2)—*Te'-ra* (*e* long, *a* as in sofa).

**Transgression** (Ps. 107:17)—*Trans-gresh'-un* (*a* and *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus). A soft sound for *s* is prescribed, though the hard consonant *g* may tend to encourage a *z* sound, in the first syllable.

**Zechariah** (II Chron. 20:14)—*Zek'-a-ri'-a* (*e* short, each *a* as in sofa, *i* long). The *ri* is treated as an accented syllable, and *ah* stands as a final.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all the people, and the veil that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord* GOD *will wipe away tears from off all faces.*—ISA. 25:7, 8.

## Daily Quotation

*OUR ideals are our better selves.* — A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

### Pipes of Pan

**The simple notes of the ancient Pipes of Pan are being heard at the New York World's Fair this summer. Gheorghe Stefanescue, a Rumanian, is the piper. He is said to be one of five men in the world who have mastered this instrument. The Pipes of Pan consist of 23 reeds of graduated size. An expert player can draw three distinct notes from each reed, so that the range is considerable.**

## Where Would You Find—

1. The country from which we get Gorgonzola cheese?
2. Old Harbor Village?
3. A persimmon?
4. Friant Dam?
5. The largest supply of helium in the world?
6. The first law school in America?
7. A poilu?
8. The Maldive Islands?
9. Spottsylvania?
10. Bond Street?

(Answers appear on this page)

## In Lighter Vein

**The Last Word**

Have you ever given consideration to the outstanding peculiarity of the double postal card issued by Uncle Sam?

The original message card bears the likeness of George Washington in the upper right hand corner, while the "reply card" carries the portrait of his good wife, Martha.

Despite the passage of one hundred and forty-one years, Martha has the last word to this very day!

**The Secret**

The time and place of the wedding were kept secret, only the bride and a few close friends knowing when and where it was to be.—Canadian Paper.

After all, what's a mere bridegroom?—Humorist.

**Gymnastics**

They were discussing personal fitness. "Now, look at me," said Hobson, proudly. "For years I have had five minutes wrestling every morning and I am as fit as a fiddle."

"Whom do you get to wrestle with you?" asked one of the company.

"No need for any one," replied Hobson. "I have my collars starched well, that's all."—Grit.

**Share Basis**

Barber: "Hair cut?"
Farmer (in chair): "Yes."
Barber: "How do you want it cut?"
Farmer: "I'm not particular."
Barber: "I'll cut it any way you like."
Farmer: "That's a bargain. Cut it on shares. You can have half the hair for your work."—The Chaser.

**Boston Officer**

Cop, to amateur speed demon: "Whither art thou bound, O winged one? To a conflagration, perchance?"—Bee-Hive.

## Daily Anecdote

### 'Cold' Answer

Some years ago, a bold, talkative young man boarded a train in New Orleans, and to a fellow passenger of quiet, modest demeanor began to talk about the long journey on which he had embarked.

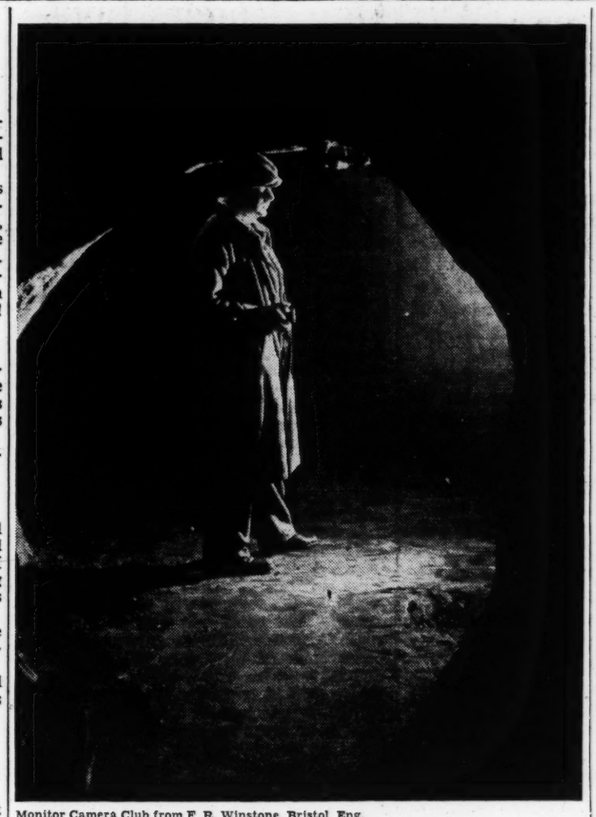
"I am bound clear through to Louisville," he exclaimed. "I know I shall be very tired by the time I get there."

"Oh, I hope not," replied his companion.

"Yes, I am sure I will be," insisted the young traveler, "and I am sure you would be too, if you took such a long trip. By the way, where are you going?"

"To the North Pole," was the reply.

The speaker was Robert E. Peary.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

### Redcliffe Caves, Bristol, Eng.

**Unknown by 99 per cent of the natives of Bristol, these caverns of mystery may prove a great asset to the city as air raid shelters. Huge sandstone pillars give an unusual appearance to the caves. Warm in winter and cool in summer, even antiquarians cannot say how old they are or even how they were formed.**

## Camera Comments

### *Follow Directions*

In taking good pictures—whether with an inexpensive box-type camera, or with a modern home movie outfit—always try to get the most out of your camera. KNOW your camera is the best advice one can adopt. Study the directions which come with it. Or go to a camera shop, where you'll find experts who are only too glad to help you.

Well-made box cameras are thoroughly dependable picture makers within their intended sphere. Of course, folding models not only are easier to carry, but their higher classification makes for greater versatility. But, to consider the box camera. This is light-tight, with a lens at one end. A simple shutter permits the light to enter when snapped. The film is supported at the other end. Ordinarily such cameras are of the "fixed" focus type; that is, they have no special arrangement or adjustment to permit the subject to be brought into focus. All objects 8 or 10 feet or more from the camera will appear reasonably sharp.

With the box type of camera, pictures should be taken only in bright sunlight, if you are using ordinary film. But, if you use some of the speedier films, about which more later, satisfactory results may be obtained, even on dull days.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How Vulcanizing Made Rubber Goods Possible?*

About four centuries ago Spanish explorers brought home from Mexico tales of a curious substance, obtained by cutting into certain trees, from which the natives made bouncing balls.

While the civilized countries were much interested in this new substance, very little was done about it during the first three centuries after its discovery. That is because rubber, without vulcanization, loses its elasticity and becomes soft and sticky in summer heat, and also becomes stiff and brittle in the winter cold.

Charles Goodyear gave a decade to attempts to devise a method of treating rubber so that it could be made into articles which would not be affected by heat or cold.

Apparent success attended the treatment of rubber with aqua fortis (nitric acid). In 1836 he obtained a government contract to manufacture mail bags by this process, but the bags proved worthless in extremely hot weather.

In 1839 Goodyear accidentally dropped some india-rubber mixed with sulphur on a hot stove. On retrieving the substance, the portion under the burnt surface was found to have the long-sought properties of resilience and less sensitiveness to cold and heat.

Vulcanized rubber, as compared with raw rubber, not only resists becoming soft and "tacky" when hot, or brittle when cold, but also is more elastic, more durable, more resistant to chemicals, and has greater tensile strength. Then, too, the hardness of the rubber can be varied by varying the amount of sulphur; the softest rubbers being those with the lowest sulphur content, increasing in hardness with an increase in sulphur until **ebonite** or hard rubber is obtained.

So valuable has the reaction between sulphur and rubber proved

VULCANIZING GIVES TO THE HOST OF KINDS OF RUBBER GOODS THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES.

to be that it has been compared to the importance of the reaction between iron and carbon, which gives us the wonderfully varied types of steel.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

### Cheap at the Price

Governor's Island in New York Harbor was purchased from the Indians in 1637 for $1.65.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Kipling Understood*

(Canadian Baptiste)

London, Eng.

A newly arrived elephant at the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park had been trumpeting and storming for days, much to the discomfiture of his caretakers. He refused to be placated. Tit-bits were of no avail.

While sauntering by with a friend, Rudyard Kipling heard the bellowing of the unhappy exile. "The beggar's homesick," announced the poet, and much to the bystander's amazement he began talking to the restless animal. He used kind, quaint pet names peculiar to the sort of Hindu tongue elephants best understand, which, in translation, would express: "There, now, there's no good in your storming; you're here to stay, old fellow, you might as well make the best of it; they'll be kind to you, you know; take it easy."

With queer sounds the big beast quieted down, and Kipling went his way.

## Brevities

**Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News:** Since modern homes have no attics, where do those who live in them rummage? Imagine trying to rummage in a breakfast nook.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** No matter how old a man may be, a new suit makes him vainglorious and proud —until the gets the family's opinion.

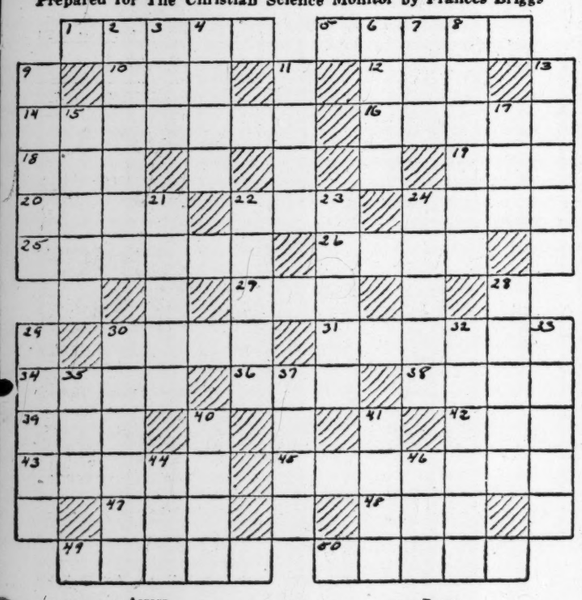
### *Where Would You Find—*

(Answers)

1. It is made at Gorgonzola, Italy.
2. South Boston, Massachusetts; one of the largest ventures of the Federal Housing Projects in New England.
3. The orange-red or yellow, plum-like fruit of an American tree of the ebony family.
4. It is on the San Joaquin River in California; built for irrigation, it is 290 feet high.
5. It comes from gas wells near Amarillo, Texas; used to inflate dirigibles, it is noninflammable.
6. Litchfield, Connecticut; Judge Tapping Reeve established it in 1773; Aaron Burr was its first student.
7. A French soldier.
8. British possessions, 400 miles southwest of Ceylon.
9. A town in northwestern Virginia; scene of Battles of the Wilderness between Grant and Lee, May 8-21, 1864.
10. A famous street in London.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Scenes from opera "Louise" are laid where?
5—What kind of a serpent did Moses set up on banner-pole?
10—Would the cattleya have fins, buds, or oars (sing.)?
12—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
14—The Phaselitae, a Phoenician people, were driven from their locality by what insects?
16—A mollusk is protected by what?
18—Who was one of heroes of David's guard?
19—What pope defended Rome against Saracens?
20—What Asiatic tree has small, globose, greenish-yellow fruit?
22—What mammal is Ariel's steed in "The Tempest"?
24—Would you play, bake, or wear a kantele?
25—What is a basket to be carried on a person's back?
26—What is a city of Kansas?
27—Where is Alnmouth (abbr.)?
30—What is brightest star in constellation of Lyra?
31—Whose mother is Cassy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
34—What do you see in interior of witch's hut in opera "Hansel and Gretel"?
36—Dorbeetle is what?
38—About 85 per cent of world's highways are roads of what?
39—What do you call mouthpiece of a bridle when solid?
42—Would you don, tie, or sew a becket bend?
43—"It is always good when a man has two ——— in the fire."
45—Who is Montague's servant in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"?
47—What was used in Bible times to catch fish?
48—What did Keats write "to Autumn"?
49—Shylock mentions Jacob and what other Bible character in "Merchant of Venice"?
50—Would an estoc be a lodge, plant, or sword?

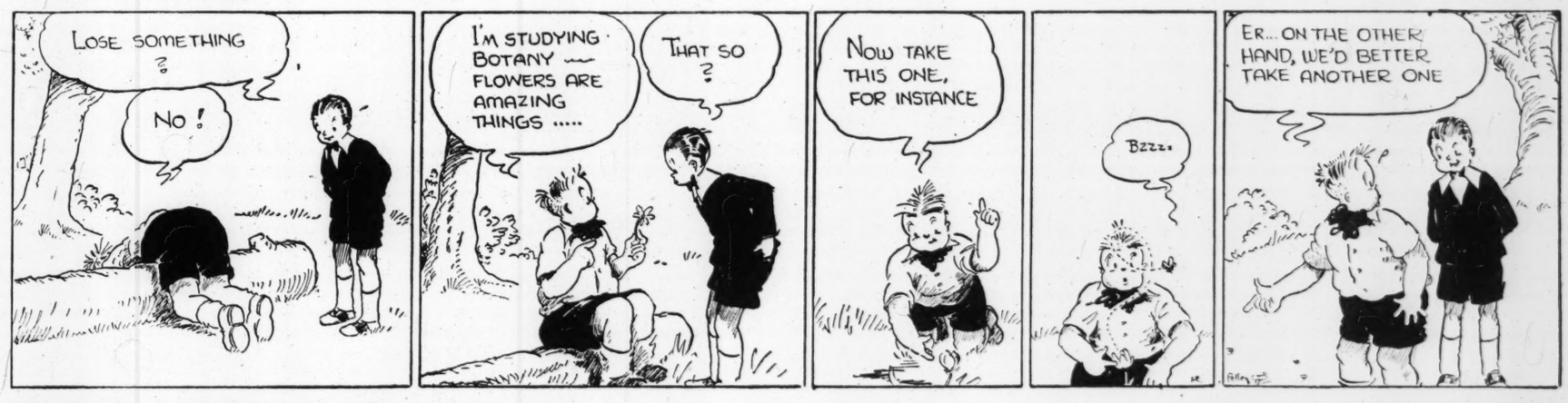
**Down**

2—Whose servant was Eliezer of Damascus?
3—A ramp in a theater is what?
4—Who is the sheriff who captured Jack Cade in "2 Henry VI"?
6—When Noah first sent out dove, she failed to find what "for the sole of her foot"?
7—Wood of what tree is used in manufacture of oars?
8—What name was given to Esther Johnson by Swift?
9—Lewis Carroll's tales delight whom (sing.)?
11—Where are The Pamirs?
13—What motion picture comedian started as Lonesome Luke?
15—What constellation is mentioned in Book of Job?
17—Meadow.
21—Where are the Krupp steel and iron works?
22—What is the "staff of life"?
23—What is name of an inn in "Comedy of Errors"?
24—What is a part of Scottish Highlanders' national dress?
28—Who is Olivia's waiting woman in "Twelfth Night"?
29—What bird lays blue eggs?
30—Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" takes place where?
32—What musical instrument has from 30 to 40 strings?
33—Petioles are what?
35—What is a department of southeastern France?
37—A geyserite is a variety of what?
40—What is name of dog in Thin Man films?
41—The fox obtained cheese from what bird by flattery?
44—Where is Chadron (abbr.)?
46—Bustle.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Busy Signal*

By LE PELLEY

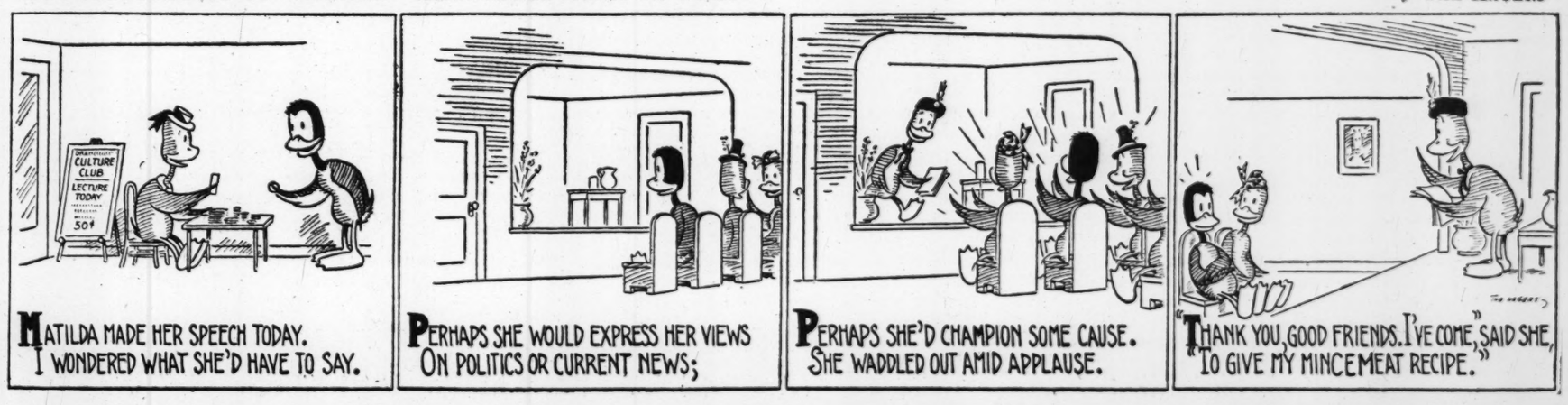



## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By RODGERS

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Minces No Words*

By THE HAGERS



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## The Broadened Blockade

Extension of the British blockade, and adoption of new methods of enforcement of it, comes at a moment when the United States also is taking sterner economic measures to implement its foreign policy. The British and American actions doubtless have been taken quite independently. But the circumstances in which both nations have acted only emphasize the fundamental interests they share.

It is not likely that these fundamentals will be lost sight of even should some minor inconvenience result to American shipping because of the scope of the British blockade. The patent influence of Nazi propagandists in Japan, and the efforts of German Government agents to sabotage the Havana Conference, have helped many Americans to understand what the United States' real position is in the world struggle between the free way and the totalitarian way.

A few days ago two shipments of oil from the United States to Spain were stopped by United States authorities because the oil appeared destined for Germany or Italy. This is in keeping with the spirit of the American neutrality law. But many Americans today approve such acts because they prevent aid to totalitarian aggressors. For this reason they welcome the extension of licensing requirements to shipments of oil or scrap metal to Japan, expecting these requirements to be so used as to prevent the Japanese Government from obtaining any more materials in the United States with which to conquer China and extend Japanese hegemony at the expense of Americans as well as others.

Today news that Britain has still more weapons in its economic arsenal is good news in the United States. Most European ports are already closed to American shipping through extension of combat zones under American neutrality legislation. It is already costing America so much to keep out of the war that a little additional expense to make the defeat of totalitarianism more certain is cheerfully to be borne.

British spokesmen say that interested quarters in the United States had already been informed of British intentions. This recalls that soon after the outbreak of the war the British Government was able to work out with private American shippers certain plans which prevented the operations of the blockade from producing any public issues between the two Governments.

Britain no longer can hope to win the war by blockade alone. The resources of virtually all Europe are now at the command of the Axis Powers. The obtaining of oil and ores does not constitute an immediately serious problem for the Third Reich. Britons evidently do not hope that the new blockade can prevent the threatened attack on the British Isles. But they evidently do hope—indeed, seem determined—to stand against that attack, and, by every means at their disposal, to crack the totalitarian vise that now holds Europe.

Military experts are increasingly optimistic about Britain's capacity for holding the Nazis off for some time, and even over the possibility of Britain's finally defeating them. As Britain's "staying power" continues, the effectiveness of its blockade will increase. The Nazis have a Europe out of which they can still get matériel, but from which food supplies are swiftly vanishing. And butter may yet play a bigger part than cannon in winning this war.

## The Goose and the Better Egg

A good deal more than announcement of a net income of $46,548,999 is contained in the quarterly report just sent General Motors stockholders. There is reasoned thinking in the warning of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors, not to expect "economic miracles" in defense production.

Mr. Sloan's point is well illustrated by automobiles. There has been some talk of turning those vast plants into airplane factories. This would be a grave mistake, for, as Mr. Sloan points out, it would curtail the normal production that, in the end, must pay for the billions of defense spending. Normal peacetime industry, in other words, is the goose that lays the golden egg which must pay for defense. There is no wisdom in killing the goose.

This point is further emphasized when it is remembered that the total United States defense expenditures this year are not likely to exceed $5,000,000,000. While this is a substantial sum to add to the Nation's deficit, it actually represents only about 7 per cent of the total national income.

And the best way, ultimately, that these preparedness costs can be met is from national income. Americans can be grateful that the country's productive capacity is great enough to meet simultaneously the normal demands of peacetime and the needs of defense, with even a surplus for beleaguered democracy in Europe.

There is a corollary to this conclusion that external defense is no stronger than internal economic strength. It is simply that this is definitely not the moment to impose, or continue, restrictive legislative or executive measures and imposts which might confuse, discourage, or limit private enterprise.

Private production needs all legitimate encouragement to produce the materials of defense.

## The America

As if from some far harbor of hopeful yesterdays the America sailed into New York on Monday afternoon. She was like a majestic memory of peace and of the plans men make when good times promise to be better. All who saw her must have felt something of the spell of her anomalous beauty—a ship of peace launched into seas churned by war.

But this was no misty image. This was steel and energy. The America becomes queen of the United States merchant marine, the first ship of her size to be constructed in American yards. Not so big, not so costly, as the European ocean-queens, but with practical queenly virtues, such as economy and usefulness, appropriate to these times.

And this was not simply a ship out of America's yesterday. She seemed ready to sail into its tomorrows whatever these may bring: to help distribute the fruits of peaceful endeavor, or to carry defenders of that way of life for which her name stands. Her whistles proclaimed that Americans are going ahead with their designs for living, not as if there were no war, but in full consciousness of the new challenge thrust upon them, and even inspired by it.

## "Non-Aggressive" Diplomacy

Reports that Germany is offering more of Poland to the Soviets, as an inducement to keep Russian hands off the Balkans, indicate a developing tension in the game for hegemony on the European continent. The Axis Powers have made it plain that they want peace "in this part of Europe." They have gone so far as to serve notice on Rumania that it must give up territory to Hungary and Bulgaria in order to keep those nations satisfied. But whether the Axis can continue to increase its influence in the Balkans without rousing the Soviets to action is still a delicate question.

Polish territory is not the only offering with which the Axis is tempting the Russians. There is talk, too, of some concessions to Russia in the sub-Carpathian Ukraine, seized from Czechoslovakia by Hungary. All this activity comes under the official Nazi label of "European reconstruction."

But that label is not opaque enough to prevent one from seeing through it into the Balkan bottle. The proposed boundary revisions obviously are intended primarily to keep the Balkans quiet, so that supplies from that area can go forward to Germany; and also to prevent Russia from making further inroads in that region.

And what does Russia think of the maneuvers and the offers? Will the Soviets be content to let Germany and Italy get a new grip on Slavic peoples in Southeastern Europe? Will Moscow remain appeased by Rumania's cession of Bessarabia to Russia?

Already the impassive Stalin seems to be looking away from recent new gains on the Baltic Sea and toward the fluid situation in the Balkans. Reports from Belgrade recount travelers' observations of increasing numbers of Russian troops in Bessarabia, and of other activities of military significance. And, indeed, the very fact that the Axis must busy itself with Balkan matters while its announced invasion of Britain is still pending shows that Reichsführer Hitler continues to have problems east as well as west.

A man in Holbrook, Massachusetts, has grown a strawberry nine inches around. Still, would a strawberry shortcake be quite the same if it could all be made from one berry?

# Our Readers Say—

## Today's Emergency—and Yesterday's

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The last Democratic National Convention was, of course, no laughing matter. Still one may smile, not because it broke a precedent as old as the Republic by nominating the President for a third term, but because of the reason given for doing so: that it is unsafe to trust any other man with the Presidency in these dangerous times.

How about the dangers confronting the infant Republic when its first President refused to accept a third nomination? Had the delegates forgotten that he refused because it was unsafe to trust the Presidency with any one man for more than two terms? Perhaps they were not listening when Senator Glass reminded the convention that Thomas Jefferson was of the same opinion; and when a Maryland delegate pointed out the folly of being a one-man country under any circumstances. Were there only two Jeffersonian Democrats in the convention?

It would seem that a grave danger still facing the Republic is that of devotion to a person instead of to Principle. Anyway, a large majority of the delegates were stampeded by the contagion of a plausible personality, and voted accordingly. Is it only a coincidence that Europe is now eating the bitter fruits of blind following of personality? Are we heading in the same direction? To be sure, it takes the more violent form of hate and hypnotism over there. Possibly enough Jeffersonian Democrats and Washingtonian Republicans will be found to save the day. Better see to it that we are not approaching the end of the First Republic.

Pasadena, Calif. A. D. BARKER

## "At the Price of Chains?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today the last great Christian stronghold of democracy in Europe is besieged. Lest we forget—our culture, our social and economic way of life, our Christian faith and our civilization stem from and were fostered by Britain. It is a priceless heritage which we got from her (the Mother of Parliaments) and in cherishing it let us not forget our Anglo-Saxon forbears who brought the torch of human liberty here from the Mother Country. America's Founding Fathers — Washington, Adams, Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson—were Englishmen before they were Americans. It is high time that we should keenly recognize the common heritage of all English-speaking peoples and prayerfully do our part to save this Christian heritage for ourselves and our posterity. We must not equivocate on this issue and in a larger sense we dare not evade this sacred responsibility.

If the last great bulwark of human freedom in Europe gives way, we may find ourselves caught up and possibly submerged in the flood waters of a Fascistic world system. We have before us then a world crisis of incalculable magnitude, and in its specific application to us, it is just as truly a national or American crisis; for is not everything America stands for at stake in the world today?

Our alternatives are clear. We shall either reinforce the British bulwark with all the power at our command or we shall try to ride out the worst storm the world has ever known in the Pollyanna faith that we don't need to make any sacrifices to preserve human liberty and to keep democracy alive in the world.

Tyranny and oppression are again abroad in the world and they will only be put down as we are willing to make a fitting sacrifice on the altar of freedom. In the words of Patrick Henry, "Is life so dear and peace so sweet that it should be purchased at the price of chains?"

Detroit MATTHEW MCCULLOUGH FINN

## Surprise and Treachery

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The totalitarian Powers are gradually losing what appear to be their strongest allies—surprise and treachery.

Surprise is fading away from the aggressors and treachery will cease just before the tide turns. Military men consider surprise to have a value of 80 per cent towards successful attack.

Dismay has given place to determination and what remains of treachery in the Isles will be speedily and vigorously handled. No Hitler promise will be listened to nor any attempt made to compromise with evil designs. The British Premier is a man who saw clearly the miracle of deliverance at Dunkirk—a man who knows that with the call to duty comes the inspiration and the power to accomplish even that which would seem impossible.

The attitude of those who withhold help and pass by on the other side of the road (or the ocean) disappoints but does not dismay the British worker.

The first sign of impending victory for democracy will come when the hopelessness of a military victory over Great Britain is recognized in Germany. Then we must beware of the plea for world peace which will be addressed to Great Britain—possibly from two or three sources, and simultaneously. Great Britain will be asked, in the name of Christianity (?) to submit or to sue for an armistice to stop the carnage and save Christian peoples from extermination. It will be made to appear as if Britain alone would continue the war. All the aggressive evil steps taken by Hitler have been done in the name of good. He took Czechoslovakia to protect Germans there and to restore freedom to the Slovaks. He punished Poland for her cruelty (?) to Germans in Poland. Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium were invaded to protect these countries from the evil designs of the British people.

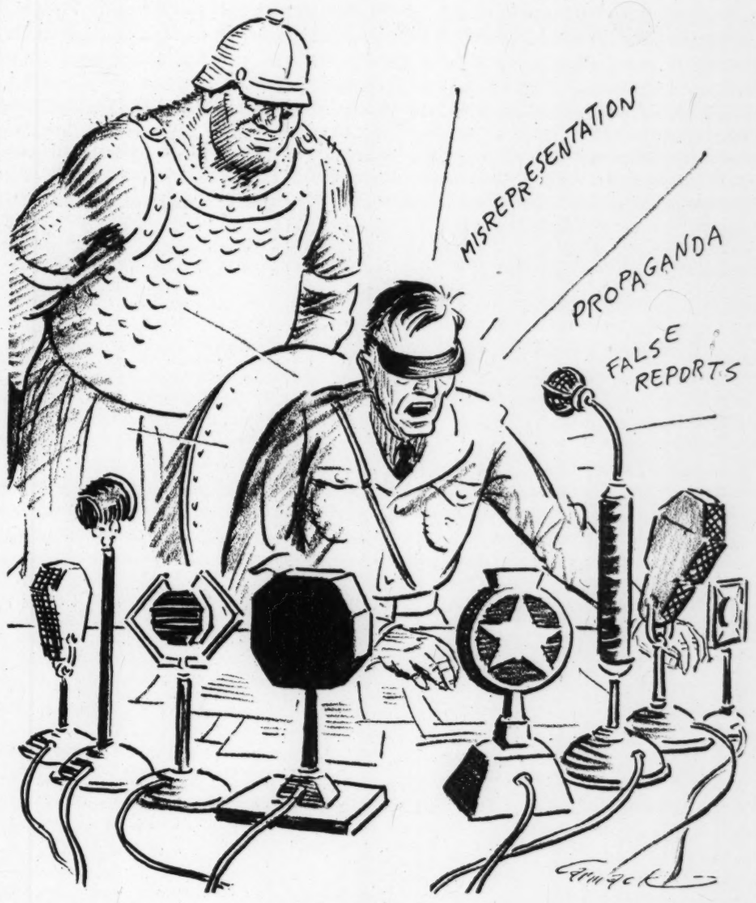
The question should be asked—What has kept Roman Catholic and Fascist Italy allied to Hitler's program of domination of the individual German and the subjugation and enslavement of all non-Aryan peoples? Italians have been deceived, perhaps willingly, with alluring prospects of material gain, and the religious leaders have been silenced into acquiescence by promises of restoration as in Spain.

A Hitler peace would be no peace but rather would mean the death of democracy and civilization. D. S. CHRISTIE

Ottawa, Can.

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Still an Active Front




# Passports—To Expedite Travel

For some time now my passage has been booked on an American liner from Shanghai to San Francisco, but, owing to lack of information about ships' movements in wartime, I have only recently been able to get a connecting booking from Singapore to Shanghai. And now there is only a week to make the final arrangements!

I call on Thomas Cook & Son for further news of my ship. They tell me the ship is delayed and won't connect with the Cleveland in Shanghai. The manager tries to get me a passage on the Talawa, but it is booked full, all available space having been taken for Navy wives going to Hong Kong. However, there are three women who haven't paid for their tickets. They have until Saturday noon to take them up, but if one of the women should change her mind, I am to have the berth.

In the meantime, as government sanction is necessary to purchase any foreign exchange, the bank instructs me in making out an application for a money permit wherein I state why I want the money, where and how I shall spend it. The Straits Government will not allow me to take with me more than the equivalent of $100 in Straits currency. That is only U. S. $46, but with care that ought to get me to San Francisco. The remainder of my money will be awaiting me there in the form of a draft.

As a vaccination certificate is required for anyone passing through a Japanese port, I stop at the doctor's office and have him inoculate me.

* * *

Monday morning. Bright and early, I am at Thomas Cook's to see if the Navy wives took up their passage. They did! What next? Is going home worth all the bother? Then the manager tells me a new passage possibility has developed. The Hosang is running very late and will probably sail from Singapore in a week so I transfer my wishful thinking to the Hosang.

Meantime, I can get the necessary visas. At the Japanese Consulate they give me a long form to fill out full of irrelevant and meaningless questions. I am not and never have been in the army or the navy, have no friends in Japan, was last there in 1932 as a tourist, etc.

At the Chinese Consulate, the men in the office all speak fluent English. Another passport visa application is dealt with. In order to pass through Shanghai, it is necessary that the Chinese Government know my mother's maiden name, my husband's occupation and why I should be traveling at all. However, I am graciously asked to have a seat, and when the passport is returned to me, the Vice-Consul bows and says, "As you are an American citizen, Madam, we have great pleasure in giving you this visa gratis and without charge."

Next, I take my passport to the British passport officer and ask him for the necessary permission to re-enter the Colony. But he is unable to give it to me here. However, he can take down the necessary particulars and forward the permission to the British Consul in Detroit so that it will be ready when I want it.

* * *

Wednesday. The man from Cook's telephones me saying I can get passage on the Hosang and she will sail on Friday afternoon. But he must have my passport and vaccination certificate before the ticket can be issued. I immediately take them down to his office. "But you haven't the passing-out stamp of the Aliens Officer," he says.

So to the Aliens Office and here I fill in one more blank giving particulars of my residence in the Colony and duly get my passport stamped and signed.

Thursday, 2 p. m. Arrive at Cook's to collect my ticket.

"What a time I have had with that ticket," the manager begins. "The Hosang is now calling at Saigon and a French visa is necessary. There was no time for you to get it, so I got it for you and signed your name per pro. I have sent the passport back to the steamship company and the ticket will be over in a few minutes."

I sit down and look over the large file of correspondence that has accumulated concerning my passage. I don't envy the men who run travel bureaus in wartime!

"Oh, by the way," the manager adds, "the ship is not going on to Shanghai, but there will likely be a connecting boat at Hong Kong."

Before I have mentally digested this last bit of news, the steamship company is on the 'phone. It seems I have no visa for Hong Kong and even though I have lived in a British colony for five years, yet I must have a visa for Hong Kong! It is nearly 4 o'clock, closing time for Government offices, and tomorrow is a holiday; so I make a dash for the Immigration Office. The officer in charge makes the necessary notation on my passport and I rush back to Cook's. A native messenger takes it to the steamship office and at last, a little before 5 o'clock, I have the precious ticket.

Friday p. m. I board the Hosang. Passports are examined and money is checked. We sail on schedule as the captain is anxious to get through the mine-fields before dark.

G. K.

# The Wide Horizon

## Understanding Argentina

By Roland Hall Sharp

HAVANA

Once again Argentina has played the role of Dissenter-in-Chief at a Pan-American meeting. Before judging this proud Nation, however, it is essential to understand certain of its motivations.

Unlike most delegations to Havana's consultation of Foreign Ministers from the twenty-one American Republics, Argentina professed not to be alarmed over prospects of Nazi trade penetration. From this view stemmed Argentina's opposition to formalized marketing agreements, designed to prevent Nazi pressure on any single country. But how could the Argentines suppose they would be safe in the hands of Germany's artful manipulators of foreign trade —if this, indeed, should eventuate?

A possible explanation is found in the ultra-conservative nature of Argentine economy. The country is ruled by a relatively small oligarchy of meat producers, with satellite oligarchies in wheat and a few other key commodities. It is estimated that some 90 per cent of Argentina's wealth is controlled by forty families.

When war began in Europe, Argentina counted on a boom. Britain took large quantities of meat, but the blockade restricted trade with the rest of Europe. Looking ahead, the meat overlords of the *pampa* know there will be tremendous demand for their products when peace returns to Europe. The fact that much of this purchasing power might be under the direct control of Berlin seems not to weigh so much as the lure of revenue itself.

German foreign trade is notoriously a tool of Nazi political aims. As a canny observer of the Latin-American scene commented when the remark was made that a German who had just registered at the Hotel Nacional might be a business man instead of a Nazi agent:

"There are no German business men."

Havana on the whole recognized this fact by attempting to set up a continental system of economic defense. Whether or not this vast project ever materializes, Argentina might eventually be glad to find some counter-weight against Nazi sharpness in trade—in the event of the German economic drive. Then, if the other American nations have put the essential machinery in motion, Argentina might supply one of its vital working parts.

* * *

On the issue of what should be done with colonies of European Powers in the Western Hemisphere, Argentina also adopted in Havana an attitude of waiting. This again could be explained as a natural reaction of entrenched conservatives.

Another and more specific factor in the colonies debate was Argentina's concern over an increase of United States power or prestige. Most of the colonies affected are near the United States. Only the Falkland Islands and a few others are within range of Argentina. The Falklands were specifically declared by Argentina to be rightly within Argentina's legal sovereignty already, despite Britain's present occupation. It may be that the proposal to erect former European colonies into free States reflected a desire to keep the balance more even within the Americas. Argentina traditionally asserts a leadership in South America and never accepts United States leadership without a show of independence.

That last point actually underlies much of Argentina's attitude. At Lima, at Panama, at Havana, the story is repeated. The Argentines take a stand that seems irreconcilable with prevailing sentiment. Then, as negotiation proceeds, they gracefully yield on this or that, and so retain their self-assurance. Always it is so, but Argentina has yet to desert the other Americas when an actual menace to the hemisphere is recognized.

* * *

Rightly or wrongly, the Buenos Aires delegation in Havana believed their country to be remote from danger, if what they said is taken at face value. In one important respect, however, Argentine remoteness within the Americas exerts a tangible influence. There is little question that the United States could defend its own shores, the Caribbean, Northern South America, and possibly the West Coast if necessary, with assistance of other American sea and air fleets. Argentines are by no means convinced from a military standpoint that the United States could maintain a grip clear around the Horn.

Add to all these factors the trade competition on key products; the admittedly unfair treatment meted out to Argentina by the veiled protectionism of sanitary provisions under the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, and at least a foundation emerges for building an understanding of Argentine action in Havana.

# Mirror of World Opinion

## Britain Casts Out Fear

The vast majority, men and women, are happy in having their duties imposed on them, whether it is to carry on their daily business, to spend themselves in the factories, to nurse the sick and wounded, to join in plans for mutual aid in the city or village, or just to keep the home going, to see that children are cared for and fed, to perform the teacher's part day by day in the schoolroom.

All these, by simply doing the tasks that lie before them, will find that they have gone far to cast out fear. There remain the old and infirm, for whom there may seem to be nothing but to look on. But "they also serve who only stand and wait," and it is in their power to offer examples of courage and steadfastness which may be a high service.—J. A. Spender in the *London Sunday Times.*

## Nazidom's Culture

Try to think of any conspicuously gifted thinker, artist, scientist, humanitarian in the occupied countries—any supremely civilized man. The first question that arises, has he escaped? And that instinctive query is as good a comment as may be made on the "culture" which now prevails on the Continent of Europe. Nazidom's military successes do not change that attitude. They merely afford new occasions for it.—*New York Times.*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